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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

THE FIGHTING ON MONDAY.

Two Battles and Victory for Each Army.

A HAND-TO-HAND CONTEST.

BAZAINE SURPRISED ON MONDAY.

Evacuation of Metz Stayed by the Advance Guard of the Crown Prince.

THE STORY OF HAGUENAU.

The French Zouaves Annihilated.

Interesting Letter from their Leader.

KING WILLIAM'S ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE BEFORE METZ.

THE PRUSSIANS WITHIN TWELVE HOURS OF PARIS.

The Prussians Bombard and Capture Marsal.

The French Said to be Utterly Demoralized.

POSITION OF THE ARMY CRITICAL.

Breach of Neutrality of Holland and Luxemburg Threatened.

England Afraid of the Military Preponderance of Germany.

British Army Being Rapidly Recruited.

Health of Napoleon and the Empress Bad.

Great Popular Excitement in Paris.

The Prussian Army Believed to be 1,000,000 Strong.

Prussians Confident of the Result of the War.

The Press of France on the Situation.

French Account of the Fight at Metz.

Prussian Loss Stated at 40,000.

Waiting for News of Victory.

PARIS, August 16, evening.—Official confirmation of news of a great victory over the Prussians is impatiently waited. Great crowds of people are collected at the Bourse at the Ministry of the Interior, and in the streets.

Important News

Was received from Strasburg to-day. The Prussians in that vicinity seem inclined to retire. Some shots were exchanged. The people of Strasburg are determined to defend the place to the last extremity.

Exciting Time in the Corps Legislatif.

The proceedings in the Corps Legislatif to-to-day were exciting and important. Deputy Keliu said for three days now troops have been fighting, and no news received as to what has been accomplished. In such a situation of affairs the Chamber could not think of any other matters. The meeting of the Corps must be permanent to await communications from the Minister of the Interior.

Count Palikao said he was not prepared to speak of the defeat the Prussians were said to have sustained, but of a serious check, forcing them to retire and forego their attempt to disturb the retreat of the French army. He had no official dispatches touching the events of yesterday, but he had received news from reliable sources and might state that the Prussians had been checked several times and even retiring towards Commercy. He was full of confidence, but could not at present enter upon details. In a few days a much greater force would be under command of Marshal Bazaine, the only and true Commander-inChief.

The Minister then retired, and Deputy Ferry took the floor. He referred to the Emperor's proclamation to the inhabitants of Metz as having created an unpleasant effect upon the public. The speaker was interrupted by expressions of disapproval. The tumult became too great for him to be heard, and he took his seat.

The Chamber then voted several laws for the prosecution of the war.

Deputy Forcade announced to the Corps that a certain religious society had placed at the disposal of the French authorities their houses of worship for hospitals.

The Mitrailleuse.

The *Moniteur* says: During the battle on Sunday, Marshal Bazaine had in position a masked battery of mitrailleuse. Four regiments of the Prussian Royal Guard approached, the batteries were unmasked, and two of the regiments were completely annihilated.

A Dearth of News.

The *Patrie*, referring to the fact that Paris is without official news from the front, says: Marshal Bazaine is evidently determined on secrecy, so far as his movements are concerned. He is in communication with the camp at Chalons.

News received from the various Departments show the people determinedly warlike. The public depression occasioned by the recent reverses is giving way to a desire to drive the Prussians from French soil.

MacMahon's Order of the Day.

The following is the order of the day issued by Marshal MacMahon:

SOLDIERS:—In the battle of the 6th of August, fortune betrayed your courage, but you yielded your position only after a heroic resistance, which lasted not less than nine hours. You were 50,000 against 140,000, and were overwhelmed by force of numbers. Under these conditions defeat is glorious, and history will say that in the battle of Froschweilin the French showed the greatest valor. You have suffered very heavy losses, but those of the enemy were greater. Although you have not been successful, you see a cause in your misfortune which makes the Emperor satisfied with you, and the entire country recognize that you have worthily sustained the honor of the flag. Let us show that though subjected to the severest tests, the first corps, forgetful these, closes up its ranks, and God aiding us, let us seize a great and brilliant revenge.

French Explanation of the Prussian Campaign.

The *Presse* gives the following explanation of the movements of the Prussians: After the battle of Forbach, on the 16th inst., the army of Prince Charles advanced and established its quarters at St. Avold. After the battle of Weissenburg, the army of the Prince Royal went by way of Savergne to Nancy. While this army, having no opposition on its front, advanced on the route to Paris as far as Bar le Duc, Frederick Charles was making a bold curve, endeavoring to turn the French troops at Metz, thus cutting communications between MacMahon and Bazaine. To avoid this, Bazaine left Metz, going toward Verdun and Chalons. Before reaching Longeville the corps of Generals L'Admirault and DeLoen encountered the army of Frederick Charles. Thus began the battle on Sunday, which, according to appearances, was followed by the great battle now going on.

Plenty of Arms in France.

La Patrie publishes an article saying that false reports have been circulated that no arms are to be obtained for the troops. *La Patrie* affirms that there is complete provision of arms of all kinds, and quotes a statement made in the Chambers that the supply of guns is large and the quality excellent. The Bourse closed quiet; rentes 6 francs.

Sad Fate of the French Zouaves.

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, August 16.—The following letter from General Procher, commanding the Zouaves of Marshal MacMahon's corps, tells the story of the demolition of those fine soldiers:

"SAVERNE, August 8.—Let us thank God, who has preserved me from the most terrible of dangers it is a soldier's fate to encounter. It is merely that I am still alive, without a scratch, but my heart is broken and I am overwhelmed with grief at the fate of my poor officers, my poor soldiers! I dare not tell you how many I have lost. It would grieve you too much. Later I shall know the names of those you knew and loved, but will never see again. The gallant fellows fought like lions and heroes. Out of sixty-five officers, forty-seven were killed, wounded and missing. At seven in the morning they were full of life and ardor; now they are killed. At two o'clock in the afternoon my unfortunate Lieutenant Colonel Deshorties was wounded by my side. A bullet entered his abdomen, which was discharged but a few yards distant. He was able to squeeze my hand as he was carried off the field, but he has probably died before this in a Prussian ambulance. Two chifes de bataliens were shot dead, and a third is either dead or a prisoner. Saint Sauareux was wounded badly, and but very little hope is entertained for his recovery. We had him taken from the field in an ambulance. A bullet went through his chest. He behaved splendidly. Pierson was shot stone dead. I have but five captains here out of thirty. The others are in heaven. All my Adjutants and most all my Sergeants and Majors shared the same fate of the pioneers. Better or more gallant men never breathed. But five are left; two who were left with the baggage were either sabred or taken prisoners. My horses were also captured. My poor black charger was killed under General Sawreur, to whom I lent him, his horse having been killed early in the action. Out of all I had, all that remains is the clothes that I wear and seventy-five francs in my pocket. My baggage, with that of the Marshal, has been taken. I don't care for that. I cannot help crying inwardly when I think of all I lost. We fought like lions, 35,000 against 100,000. The enemy surrounded us on all sides. General Colom was killed. Alfred de Gramont, the Duke's brother, lost an arm. The other corps suffered almost as much as our own. MacMahon behaved splendidly, and did all that any man could do, but he had not men enough. He was unable to cope with 100,000 men, with three times more artillery than he had. Nevertheless, we inflicted heavy loss on the enemy, and that was doubtless the reason that we were not more vigorously pursued. Had such been the case the disaster would have been fearful. It is bad enough as it is. The battle began at half-past seven o'clock. After night there was a pouring rain, in which we had to stand without tents or fire, or lay down in mud. During the previous day we had marched seventy kilometers from the battle-field to Saverne. The last thirty-six kilometers were got over during the night, pell-mell and without stopping or sleeping. War is a fearful scourge. We are doomed to forced inaction. We have but five or six hundred Zouaves, without knapsacks, tents, clothes or food, but we have arms and do not complain. We are without officers and non-commissioned, and cannot be sent into action. It is probable we will be sent to Strasburg to reform. Our regimental chests from all accounts have been taken."

The Fighting at Metz—King William's Dispatch to the Queen.

BERLIN, August 16.—The following official news was made public to-day:

BERLIN, August 15, 9:30 P. M.—The little Fortress of Henry capitulated yesterday after a short bombardment to the Second Bavarian army corps. A great quantity of prisoners and six guns were captured. The following is a dispatch from King William to the Queen:

HERNY, August 15, 7:30 P. M.—I have just returned from the battlefield near Metz. The advance of the seventh corps attacked the enemy, who were instantly reinforced from the fortress. The thirteenth division and part of the fourth sustained the advance. The conflict was desperate, involving the entire line. The enemy was repulsed at all points, and pursued to to the *glacis* of the detached works near the fortress, which enabled the enemy to give shelter to their wounded. Our wounded were instantly cared for. By day break the troops returned to their first bivouacs. All fought with incredible energy. I have gone among them and congratulated them with all my soul. I have spoken to Gens. Steinmetz, Gastrow, Manteuffel and Goeben."

The following official dispatch, dated the 15th, about four o'clock in the afternoon, is just made public:

"Our advance, finding themselves before Metz, and believing the enemy, who were encamped under the walls, about to retreat, Gen. Galizo's brigade was ordered to attack the rear guards of Marshal Bazaine's corps and a violent combat ensued. The Second brigade then advanced under Ostensacken, and immediately the divisions of Generals Komlcke and Wrangel participated, driving the enemy at all points. Meanwhile the French General L'Admirault endeavored to flank the First corps, but was attacked by the reserves, which advanced with drums beating under General Manteuffel. The enemy was splendidly repulsed and driven into the fortress. Many were captured. Our troops advanced to Belle Croix and Borney, within range of the forts. This morning the King made a reconnoissance on the field of battle, visiting the advance posts to insure the transportation of the wounded. French and Prussians alike, to a point above Konke, on the right of the Moselle. From this point the enemy was invisible in the clouds of dust. We infer, therefore, that the main body had departed."

Strength, Commanders and Position of the French Army.

LONDON, August 16.—The following is published here to-day: Six hundred thousand German soldiers are now in France, carrying needle guns. After them come the Reserves, the entire male population of able-bodied Germans. This mass is distributed in three portions, the army of the Saar, the army of the Rhine, and the army of the South. Frederick Charles commands the army of the Rhine as leader of the center; on his right, advancing Southeast of Luxemburg, is the first army, or that of the Saar, under General Steinmetz; on the Prince's left is the third or Southern army, led by Prince Frederick William, heir to the throne. Under the latter are 250,000 men; under Frederick Charles 150,000, and under General Steinmetz 70,000; total, 570,000 men. Steinmetz has nearly two hundred guns, the Crown Prince six hundred, and Frederick Charles 660; total over 1,500 guns. In other words, Steinmetz has 50 battalions of infantry, 48 squadrons of horse, and 32 battalions of artillery; Prince Charles 197 battalions of infantry, 52 squadrons of horse and 110 batteries; and the Crown Prince has 192 battalions of infantry, 164 squadrons of cavalry and 114 batteries.

The Result of Monday's Battle.

LONDON, August 16.—The correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing from Luxemburg, says the result of Monday's battle was to force the Germans back to the Moselle.

Confirmation of Prussian Victory.

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, August 16.—According to the most reliable advices, the evacuation of Metz was stayed by the advance guard of the Crown Prince. Reports from Verdun state that a great battle is going on, but the silence of the French authorities confirms the rumors received here of a Prussian victory. Great consternation was produced in Paris by the declaration of a state of siege in Algeria.

The French Generalissimo Surprised.

Special to the *Tribune*.]

LONDON, August 16.—Our special correspondent writes from Paris Monday night: Sunday's battle was only a semblance of success or mitigation of disaster. The Germans having cut off all railroad communication with Metz, Bazaine commenced to retreat across the Moselle, and proposed to follow the ordinary high road towards Verdun, whither the Emperor and Prince Imperial, leaving Metz to its fate, had preceded him. When half the army only had got over the river, the Generalissimo, upon whose presumed skill the hopes of France are now fixed, was surprised just like other French commanders. A reconnoisance had found no inkling of German corps in the neighborhood, but nevertheless when one half of the army had got over the river, it was attacked by a great force. We have the Emperor's word that after four hour's fighting the enemy was repulsed with great loss, but it is not asserted that the half of the army which wanted to get across succeeded. Taking the account most favorable to the French, it is obvious a movement thought to be of capital importance must have been to a considerable extent thwarted and impeded by the attack, for which it is not prepared. The Emperor tells the Empress of the great losses of the enemy, but says nothing of his own, which, however, after four hours struggle with the soldiers of Weissenburg, Forbach and Froschweiler, are not likely to have been small. What is the exact meaning of the repulse in the respective position of the two armies? If the Germans had attacked Metz from their own side of the Moselle and been driven back, the repulse would have been intelligible enough, but on the showing of the Emperor's dispatch unexpectedly got round in great force to that side of the river by which Bazaine meant to retire, and checked his retreat; that further, they were pushed upon Verdun, and more likely they were if reinforcements should come from Thionville to prevent Bazaine joining the Emperor and going on to Chalons to protect him and the Prince Imperial. The French papers call this the combat of Longueville, but they have no other grounds for this denomination than the Emperor's dispatch, dated from Longueville. The Emperor does not say he was at the fight, and probably he was not. The official dispatch from Moselle states that the Emperor left Metz at two o'clock yesterday afternoon for Verdun. This dispatch was dated Metz, at 8:10 in the evening. The Emperor's telegram from Longueville was dated only two hours later. Longueville is a village four kilometres from the left bank of the Moselle.

The French Again Outgeneraled.

La France assumes, but I should think incorrectly, "that the Emperor, hearing the sound of the cannon, came back and took part in the battle." All this has to be cleared up, but according to the present appearance the Prussians have again outgeneraled the French. It it were otherwise, and if really an important advantage had been obtained details would not fail to be published, but up to this hour (seven o'clock) we find nothing more than that the *corps d'armee* of Generals Frossard and De Coer, two of the most eminent Generals in the service and war, and that Bazaine in person took part in the engagement. This shows that the affair was very important, but throws no light upon the result.

Latest from Metz.

Our special writes from Metz, Friday evening. For nine days there was nothing but marching and countermarching. The troops are utterly weary. Nearly the whole of Canroberts's corps has arrived, and the remaining regiments are coming this evening. Forty-to-morrow 70,000 men will be in line between Montigny-les-Sablons, Grigny and Birney. The Prussians occupy the whole country in front, and they use French railways to bring up troops. The whole country has been abandoned to them. They occupy villages and towns in parties of one hundred and even twenty. It is believed here that there is comparatively a small force opposite Metz, and the main army is getting in the rear of the French. General Frossard is reported under arrest. The soldiers are kept constantly in readiness, and ordered not to take off their shoes. Thirty Prussian prisoners were brought in from Pont-a-Mousson last night. The railway was cut at that point, but is now repaired. Four spies were taken to-day. The dragoon corps has just returned from a serious reconnoissance.

Napoleon's Fete Day not Celebrated in Paris.

Our special correspondent from Paris writes Monday: For the first time for years the 15th of August has not been celebrated. The good sense of the people anticipated the anticipation against the usual demonstrations, of which holding themselves ready in event of victory to have been enthusiastic. Moreover, yesterday afternoon in a remote quarter of Lavellette, a sanguinary onslaught was made upon a post occupied by a company of firemen, and an unmerciful fire opened upon the place. About four o'clock some forty individuals, armed with revolvers and ponlards concealed, having marched down the Rue Aubervilliers, suddenly drew up in line in front of No. 156 Boulevard de la Villette, and summoned the man on duty to surrender his post. The sentry, seeing them about to make a dash through the open door, placed himself across. One of the group drew a revolver and shot him dead. The sergeant de ville, hearing the report, rushed up to ascertain the cause and received a bullet in the breast, above the heart, and fell dead. The occupants of the post rushed to the windows, but the assailants were drawn up in double line, and sent a volley and then rushed into the house and seized four chassepots and two cartridge boxes. Having accomplished this murderous feat, the band made a precipitate retreat, shouting "Treason!" "*Vive la Republique!*" A lieutenant named Cottres was inside when the group came up. As soon as he saw the men he demanded their business. The rep'y was a shot and "*vive la Republique.*" The Lieutenant then ordered his men to go inside and shut the door and load their guns. Seeking to gain time, he asked the groups what was the object of their demonstration. The leader, a small man, very well dressed, answered, "We are going to proclaim the Republic. Give us your guns and come with us to the Corps Legislatif. Come! Come!" Said the Lieutenant, still anxious to gain time, "Are we soldiers? You know we don't fire upon the people, but it is not our duty to march off with you. If you want to proclaim a Republic, just go on a little further." The leader of the band answered "we know a trick worth two of that. Hand us over your guns." "Never," exclaimed the Lieutenant. "Then we shall take them," was the rejoinder. At this moment the whole group drew out their revolvers and discharged them. A sentinel fell dead, a corporal named Barbor received three wounds, two bullet and a stab. The Lieutenant was not injured. The report of fire arms brought out people from the houses, who rushed upon the band. These wretches then began to use revolvers right and left, and to stab every one within reach. A Sergeants DeVelli now appeared sword in hand, and endeavored to surround the madmen. One of them received a bullet, and, having fallen, was trampled to death by the band. A girl six years old was killed in her mother's arms. The fight now became general. Men were falling, others running away, while others went in pursuit. The Commissary of Police of Rue Tangor now exclaimed, "Who will follow me? Come on, citizens." Upon this he rushed on the rioters, who, having no more ammunition, and seeing themselves likely to be overpowered, immediately fled, followed by the people, exclaiming, "They are Prussians! Kill them! Kill them!" Besides two men killed, three police agents received several wounds. It is feared many inhabitants of the neighborhood were injured. The leader of the band was almost immeditilely apprehended. A tall well dressed man was also arrested at night. He called himself an Englishman but spoke with power and with a strong German accent. He had a number of sovereigns and gold Frederick pieces Upwards of fifty arrests have been made, including the originator of the plot, Paris being in a state of siege. This act comes under the head of offences to be tried by military tribunal will sit this evening. It is next to certain that the men who have taken this red-handed will have a short shift for their cowardly, wanton and purposeless attack. It is certain the Republicans have nothing to do with it. The Empress sent words of condolence in the evening to the mother of the child killed.

The Hour for Work.

All parties here seem to concur that every consideration must give way to the necessities of the hour. The Ministry is desirous to be designated a Ministry of action. The work unceasingly. The new Minister of War has done wonders within the last few days. He has sent enormous reinforcements to the front, and others are rapidly following. Munitions of war of all kinds and provisions are dispatched as fast as trains can carry them. The levy *en masse* proceeds now with rapidity. So close was the organization of the national guards for this measure, on so vast a scale, that no adequate provision has been made. Routine would probably have accomplished the same operation in time, but the new War Minister says and the Minister of the Interior repeats, "If you can't get uniforms, go in a blouse, shoes, gaiters, waist-belt and cap. Your ancestors drove back fourteen armies and had no shoes, scarcely bread. Do as they did," corps of freeshooters are organizing all over the country. Those of the Vosges are beginning to torment the enemy. There is to be an immediate issue of twenty-five franc notes. Change for even fifty francs is difficult to procure.

The Prussians Within Six Hours of Paris.

The Prussians, steadily advancing, are now within six hours of Paris, say twelve hours at the outside.

The Defenses of Paris:

The preparations for the defence of Paris are progressing rapidly. The beautiful iron-gateway at the entrance of the Bois De Balougne at the end of the avenue de L'omperatice, is removed. Blocks of trees have been cut down. The wall of circumvallation is nearly finished, uniting the two formerly open spaces, and is pierced with embrasures. The great ditch is dug across the road, and a drawbridge ready to be thrown across its earthworks are also being thrown up in front of what were the gates, and will now be only entrances guarded by sentinels, instead of Custom House officers. For all their preparations, an impression prevails that after a French victory, which is looked upon as quite certain, the neutrals will interfere and make a peace, and that Paris wont be bombarded.

The Fighting on Monday—Two Battles and a Victory for Each Side.

LONDON, August 16, 8 A. M.—The *Daily News* in its issue of this morning, contains a telegraphic dispatch from its correspondent at the neutral city of Luxembourg which says: "A great battle was fought yesterday, the whole line of the German army was defeated." The correspondent adds, however, that although this information had been received at Luxemburg through somewhat creditable sources, it lacks confirmation. No later advices had been telegraphed from the field of affair.

The *Telegraph* believes that two great battles were fought on Sunday, one at Ponge, eight miles east of Metz, and the other at Longeville. The latter commenced before the French had drawn off their forces to cross the Moselle by the bridges connecting with the works of Metz. The Prussians assailed the French in front, on the right flank, in the rear, and attacking them by the flank, also, pushing them to the very verge of the works of the fortress. The French succeeded in effecting a lodgment behind entrenchments. Here the French made a determined stand, and resisted the Prussian assault. The second contest then ensued, which resulted in the repulse of the Prussians in an almost hand to hand encounter upon the walls of the outer line of works. The Prussians, though stubbornly contesting their ground, were hurled off, by hostile masses, supported by the fortifications.

HERNY, August 15, Evening.—Yesterday the Prussians attacked the French outside their entrenchments at Metz, with great fierceness. The French line was broken, and their forces were driven into Metz. The French loss was 4,000.

King William yesterday made a reconnoissance for several hours. He penetrated the French outposts without encountering any demonstration on the part of the French.

BERLIN, August 15.—The following additional particulars of the second battle near Metz, were received late last night: Late on the afternoon of Monday, the First and Seventh Prussian Army Corps attacked the French in strong forces under the walls of Metz, when a sanguinary conflict ensued, the French being driven within the city, with a loss of four thousand men. On this same day a grand reconnoissance, under command of King William in person, maintained itself for some hours within two lines of the French defenses, without any effort on the part of the French to dislodge it. This fact shows the utter demoralization of the French army.

Prussia Threatening the Neutrality of Holland and Luxemburg.

LONDON, August 16.—A correspondent telegraphs: "I have it on the best of authority from Brussels that the whole of the Belgian Army is massed on the borders of Holland and Dutch Luxemburg. It is supposed that the neutrality of both these States is threatened by Prussia. The Belgians have voted an appropriation of twenty millions of francs for the city Antwerp immediately, and Belgian artillery are experimenting with newly-invented mitrailleuses."

England Afraid of the Military Preponderance of Germany.

The British army is rapidly recruiting, and in a few months there will be nearly 200,000 ready gaining ground that Europe is in danger from a military preponderance of Germany, and that England must be prepared to maintain her traditional policy of keeping the North Sea out of the control of any preponderating military power whatever.

Position of the French Critical.

LONDON, August 16.—A special correspondent telegraphs that the position of the French is most critical, and it is doubtful if they can retrieve themselves. The Prussian army is believed to be a million strong.

Health of Napoleon and the Empress Bad.

A correspondent telegraphs from Paris: I learn that the health of the Empress as well as the Emperor is bad.

Popular Excitement in Paris.

There is immense popular excitement in Paris, and there is great difficulty in controlling the population, who are impressed with the belief that the government is responsible for the disastrous condition of affairs.

The Prussians Bombarded and Capture Marsal.

SAVERNE, August 16.—The fortress of Marsal, a small town a little northeast of Nancy, has been captured by a body of Prussian troops after a short bombardment. Sixty cannon were captured.

Minor Items.

LONDON, August 16.—Dispatches received here to-day state that the Prince Imperial has been received at the Tuilleries.

Disturbances have broken out in Algeria. The natives have risen and are committing all manner of excesses. The colony has been declared in a state of siege.

PARIS, August 16.—Dispatches received here state that detached bodies of the Prussian cavalry are scouring the country west of Nancy.

Yesterday a battalion of German uhlans were seen by some citizens of Commercy near that place.

The Prefect of the Meuse has ordered the roads of the connecting lines within his Department to be torn up, to impede the march of the Prussians.

The squadron of Cent Gardes who have been attached to the personal service of the Emperor as a body guard have been broken up.

A document ascribed to Bismarck is circulating in Prussia, declaring territorial aggrandizement to be the result of the war.

The Bavarians have not as yet been supplied with needle guns.

The French people deny the story of the capture of Bitsche.

It is feared in Paris that McMahon's corps at and around Strasburg is entirely cut off.

The *Times* says that a French victory is necessary to predispose the Emperor to treat for peace.

The stories of the arrival of the Empress and the Prince Imperial on English soil, which are afloat to-day, are untrue. It is certain that the Prince is now in Paris.

The following is from the French official bulletins: The Prussians are not in any great force before Strasburg. The town of Bitche still holds out against the enemy. The railway bridge at Tergesheim, on the line between Strasburg and Basle, has been destroyed by the enemy.

The *Telegraph's* Paris correspondent writes that the French Chambers are unworthy the public respect. If there were not so many members ready to run in this public place might be trusted as a Committee of Public Safety.

BERNE, August 16.—The Swiss Corps of Observation has been disbanded.

The Prussians Confident in the Result of the War.

LONDON, August 16.—Dispatches from the Prussian Government to the Ambassador are full of triumph, and express the greatest confidence in the early result of the war.

In a State of Siege.

PARIS, August 16.—The *Journal Officiel* contains a decree declaring Cherbourg, Brest, L'Orient and Rochefort in a state of siege.

Two French Dispatch Boats in the Tiber.

The French left two dispatch boats in the Tiber on evacuating Rome.

A Denial from Von Beust.

VIENNA, August 16.—Baron Von Beust publicly denies any attempt on his part to mediate in the war between France and Prussia.

Experiments with the Mitrailleuse.

LONDON, August 16.—Experiments with the mitrailleuse at Shoeburyness indicate that this instrument is a destructive one in close quarters, but that the troops dependent on it may be annihilated by artillery before the mitrailleuse can be got in range.

Sympathy with Prussia.

The *Times* sympathizes strongly with the Prussians, and rejoices at their recent successes.

A Body of Uhlans Marching Toward Bar le Duc.

PARIS, August 16.—An official dispatch from the Prefect of Metz to the Minister of the Interior says that a body of German Uhlans has been seen in the neighborhood of Commercy marching toward Bar le Duc. He therefore cut the railways in that section, to impede the advance of the enemy.

Complain of the Brevity of War Dispatches.

The French journals complain of the brevity of the dispatches from the seat of war; even the *Constitutionnel*, semi-official, says the dispatches do not give a very precise idea of the position of either army.

Full of Confidence and Resolution.

The *Moniteur de Soir* published yesterday an article full of confidence and resolution. The following extract is a fair exhibit of the tone of the French press: "Everything progresses well. The enemy makes haste to finish his work. He knows full well the prolongation of the war exhausts his forces and augments ours. His tactics alone show that we have only to gain time to divert the Prussian from his base of operations, while defending our ground inch by inch. The passage at arms which took place yesterday under the guns of Metz is the first act in the new drama, and eight days hence the energy that has marked the first operations of the invaders will have given way to discouragement and exhaustion. Our fortified towns all hold out. Bitsche, Phalzburg and Verdun are all defended by the army, and their inhabitants answer with their guns to the arrogant summons of the enemy. The national defense commences. See your National Guards, Guards Mobile and volunteers, who are on their way to the Vosges Mountains! There shall the Prussians find their graves. They have asked for a war of races, and such they shall have."

The Conquest of the Prussians.

The *Constitutionnel* says a plan of conquest of the Prussians cannot any longer be a matter of doubt. The German Empire takes advantage of the Hohenzollern dynasty to inaugurate its policy of spoliation of French territory. In the department which the chances of war have given to the enemy, the King of Prussia commands at present as territorial sovereign. The Prussian Government, which pretends to be so well informed about men and things in Paris, does not seem to know that the Germans of Alsace, which will know how to find means to rejoin the national flag. In place of conscripts all men from sixteen to fifty years rush to arms. The Custom House officers. For all their preparations, an impression prevails that after a French victory, which is looked upon as quite certain, the neutrals will interfere and make a peace, and that Paris wont be bombarded.

The Fighting on Monday—Two Battles and a Victory for Each Side.

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Prussia Threatening the Neutrality of Holland and Luxemburg.

LONDON, August 16.—A correspondent telegraphs: "I have it on the best of authority from Brussels that the whole of the Belgian Army is massed on the borders of Holland and Dutch Luxemburg. It is supposed that the neutrality of both these States is threatened by Prussia. The Belgians have voted an appropriation of twenty millions of francs for the city Antwerp immediately, and Belgian artillery are experimenting with newly-invented mitrailleuses."

England Afraid of the Military Preponderance of Germany.

The British army is rapidly recruiting, and in a few months there will be nearly 200,000 ready gaining ground that Europe is in danger from a military preponderance of Germany, and that England must be prepared to maintain her traditional policy of keeping the North Sea out of the control of any preponderating military power whatever.

Position of the French Critical.

LONDON, August 16.—A special correspondent telegraphs that the position of the French is most critical, and it is doubtful if they can retrieve themselves. The Prussian army is believed to be a million strong.

Health of Napoleon and the Empress Bad.

A correspondent telegraphs from Paris: I learn that the health of the Empress as well as the Emperor is bad.

Popular Excitement in Paris.

There is immense popular excitement in Paris, and there is great difficulty in controlling the population, who are impressed with the belief that the government is responsible for the disastrous condition of affairs.

The Prussians Bombarded and Capture Marsal.

SAVERNE, August 16.—The fortress of Marsal, a small town a little northeast of Nancy, has been captured by a body of Prussian troops after a short bombardment. Sixty cannon were captured.

Minor Items.

LONDON, August 16.—Dispatches received here to-day state that the Prince Imperial has been received at the Tuilleries.

Disturbances have broken out in Algeria. The natives have risen and are committing all manner of excesses. The colony has been declared in a state of siege.

PARIS, August 16.—Dispatches received here state that detached bodies of the Prussian cavalry are scouring the country west of Nancy.

Yesterday a battalion of German uhlans were seen by some citizens of Commercy near that place.

The Prefect of the Meuse has ordered the roads of the connecting lines within his Department to be torn up, to impede the march of the Prussians.

The squadron of Cent Gardes who have been attached to the personal service of the Emperor as a body guard have been broken up.

A document ascribed to Bismarck is circulating in Prussia, declaring territorial aggrandizement to be the result of the war.

The Bavarians have not as yet been supplied with needle guns.

The French people deny the story of the capture of Bitsche.

It is feared in Paris that McMahon's corps at and around Strasburg is entirely cut off.

The *Times* says that a French victory is necessary to predispose the Emperor to treat for peace.

The stories of the arrival of the Empress and the Prince Imperial on English soil, which are afloat to-day, are untrue. It is certain that the Prince is now in Paris.

The following is from the French official bulletins: The Prussians are not in any great force before Strasburg. The town of Bitche still holds out against the enemy. The railway bridge at Tergesheim, on the line between Strasburg and Basle, has been destroyed by the enemy.

The *Telegraph's* Paris correspondent writes that the French Chambers are unworthy the public respect. If there were not so many members ready to run in this public place might be trusted as a Committee of Public Safety.

BERNE, August 16.—The Swiss Corps of Observation has been disbanded.

The Prussians Confident in the Result of the War.

LONDON, August 16.—Dispatches from the Prussian Government to the Ambassador are full of triumph, and express the greatest confidence in the early result of the war.

In a State of Siege.

PARIS, August 16.—The *Journal Officiel* contains a decree declaring Cherbourg, Brest, L'Orient and Rochefort in a state of siege.

Two French Dispatch Boats in the Tiber.

The French left two dispatch boats in the Tiber on evacuating Rome.

A Denial from Von Beust.

VIENNA, August 16.—Baron Von Beust publicly denies any attempt on his part to mediate in the war between France and Prussia.

Experiments with the Mitrailleuse.

LONDON, August 16.—Experiments with the mitrailleuse at Shoeburyness indicate that this instrument is a destructive one in close quarters, but that the troops dependent on it may be annihilated by artillery before the mitrailleuse can be got in range.

Sympathy with Prussia.

The *Times* sympathizes strongly with the Prussians, and rejoices at their recent successes.

A Body of Uhlans Marching Toward Bar le Duc.

PARIS, August 16.—An official dispatch from the Prefect of Metz to the Minister of the Interior says that a body of German Uhlans has been seen in the neighborhood of Commercy marching toward Bar le Duc. He therefore cut the railways in that section, to impede the advance of the enemy.

Complain of the Brevity of War Dispatches.

The French journals complain of the brevity of the dispatches from the seat of war; even the *Constitutionnel*, semi-official, says the dispatches do not give a very precise idea of the position of either army.

Full of Confidence and Resolution.

The *Moniteur de Soir* published yesterday an article full of confidence and resolution. The following extract is a fair exhibit of the tone of the French press: "Everything progresses well. The enemy makes haste to finish his work. He knows full well the prolongation of the war exhausts his forces and augments ours. His tactics alone show that we have only to gain time to divert the Prussian from his base of operations, while defending our ground inch by inch. The passage at arms which took place yesterday under the guns of Metz is the first act in the new drama, and eight days hence the energy that has marked the first operations of the invaders will have given way to discouragement and exhaustion. Our fortified towns all hold out. Bitsche, Phalzburg and Verdun are all defended by the army, and their inhabitants answer with their guns to the arrogant summons of the enemy. The national defense commences. See your National Guards, Guards Mobile and volunteers, who are on their way to the Vosges Mountains! There shall the Prussians find their graves. They have asked for a war of races, and such they shall have."

The Conquest of the Prussians.

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The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIID DISTRICT,
Major WM. FREW, Pittsburgh.

CONGRESS, XXIIID DISTRICT,
FELIX R. BRUNOT, Allegheny.

STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.

ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny.
RICHARD C. GRAY, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
HENRY W. STRICKLER.

COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.

PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.

CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

THE reports concerning affairs at Metz appear to relate to operations on Sunday and Monday, which seem to have afforded occasion for rejoicings on the part of the Prussians and French in about equal proportion. The French being in the greatest need, we can readily fancy that they made as much as possible out of their share. The Prussian representation of four thousand French loss—the Prussian loss not being stated—fixes the operation as one of considerable magnitude, and the fighting of much stubbornness. The retreat of the French from Metz is not improbable. But as nothing can be written intelligently except in the light of the latest dispatches, it is useless to speculate.

IT seems to be settled, if it is of any consequence, that the Prince Imperial is not in London, in fact he has not been out of France. The ordeal of "baptism," however, appears to have been too much for the youth, and seriously effected his doting father. He is no longer a card—no NAPOLEON is just now, and there is scarcely any prospect that the name ever will be again with Frenchmen. The Emperor appears to have become conscious of this, for when EUGENIE begged to be permitted to come to Metz to embrace him and her son, he sent back word, we are told, not to do it, as he was about to quit that place, and could not say positively where he could be found. Not a week before he was issuing proclamations telling the whole world precisely where he was going and what he would do. Did Emperor ever experience so great or sudden a change?

THE more we know of the French advance towards the Rhine the better we are able to comprehend how complete was the victory of the Prussians over MACMAHON. They advanced without a single doubt about what was to happen, the belief that the French army would penetrate to Berlin being fixed and universal. A correspondent writing from Strasburg before MACMAHON'S defeat gives expression to this confidence as follows: "Their confidence in the result of the campaign is wonderful. I am perfectly certain that if they could be canvassed man by man, seven-tenths would tell you they expect to enter Berlin as conquerors. Nay, I have heard it confidently predicted that on the 15th of August, the Emperor's *fete*, the conditions of peace will be dictated at Berlin by NAPOLEON III." Read in connection with subsequent events, this gives rise to the question whether history furnishes another instance of so great a reverse—so sudden a change from buoyant confidence to disaster and panic.

WOULD it not be wise in the "organ" to omit in the future to make reference to the inability of persons to manage their private affairs, especially when such reference is gratuitous and without a fact to provoke it? A further indulgence in such a course might cause some one to suggest that the "organ" should look at home. The history of the last half dozen years in this quarter is fruitful in suggestion. For this sort of thing we own to but small liking, but when an opponent covets a certain kind of warfare it may sometimes be best to gratify him. Let the "organ" but indicate its preference in this particular and we undertake to say it shall not find us backward. Furthermore, if this species of discussion is to prevail and candidates are to be considered with reference to the manner they have managed their "private affairs," it might be well for the Ring to take warning in time and revise their "slate" in some important particulars. Open the door too widely and "affairs" heretofore considered "private" might gain a public notoriety not altogether agreeable to some.

WHY AMERICANS SYMPATHIZE WITH GERMANY.

A few violent partisans, both Democrats and Republicans, ever since the war began, have assiduously tried to turn it to practical account in favor of their respective parties. It cannot, however, be truly said that much success has attended the efforts of either. In view of the first decided manifestation of American sympathy for Germany, the leading organ of our Franco-American population confidently referred the phenomenon to the excess of German over French voters in the country. Since then the French have been largely reinforced by the adhesion of a powerful Irish force, and a few Democratic organs have declared their entire sympathy with the cause of which LOUIS NAPOLEON is the most conspicuous representative. Still, the direction of popular opinion and feeling, upon the whole irrespective of party, is unmistakably favorable to Germany. This was the fact before the recent battles had given Germany the prestige of success, which certainly has not injured its cause in this country. So far is this sympathy from being the result of the presence of Germans among us, that the portion of our people who least understand the habits of thought and least approve some of the ways of their German fellow-citizens are still unreconciled in the expression of their wish for the triumph of Germany in her conflict with France. The feeling, however, generally speaking, does not amount to anything very positive or demonstrative. It is not strong enough to prompt anybody to offer his active services to KING WILLIAM, or to suggest the violation of the neutrality laws. It is quite satisfied with the position of an interested though passive spectator of the contest. We have been led to mention the subject at present—a condition of mind perfectly notorious at this late day throughout the world—simply because a correspondent for whom we have great respect professes himself unable to account for what he denominates "so extraordinary a revolution in American sentiment."

We suppose there can be no question that in the feelings with which the American people survey the war, a great change of national sentiment is implied. But it is perhaps not as radical as some from superficial indications assume it to be, nor is it difficult to explain. In consequence of the aid rendered our fathers in the revolution, the prejudices and hatred with which as true born Englishmen they looked upon the French people, gave place to admiration and affection. The recollections of sanguinary wars in which they had fought against Frenchmen for the possession of this continent, were completely effaced by the memory of glorious battles in which they fought by the side of Frenchmen for the attainment of independence. These sentiments were handed down as traditions from generation to generation, and we do not believe that they have lost their power even now. Even now in the average American there is a predisposition to regard a native of France with friendly eyes and to judge him favorably. Americans sympathize with Frenchmen more readily than with any other continental Europeans, and find themselves sooner at home among them, and happy Yankees go to Paris when they die. But, on the other hand, in this country there is a deep seated conviction that human rights are not safe in the keeping of a nation who, as history shows, so easily come under the control of a despot, and also that French patronage affords no sufficient guarantee of the justice of a cause. But probably the memory of the policy of the Emperor during our civil war, more than any other cause, deprives him and his subjects of American sympathy. The resentment produced at the time was very deep and violent, and the measures and proposals by which it was provoked, are still in fresh remembrance. His offenses against liberty and popular rights committed before as well as since the Mexican affair are also well remembered. Hence in the judgment of the people there is a strong antecedent probability against the justice of a cause of which LOUIS NAPOLEON is the chief representative, while the enthusiasm for it of a nation who have so long not only tolerated but approved him as their sovereign, raises no antecedent presumption in its favor. Another circumstance worthy of mention as certain to have enlisted more or less prejudice against the French in the absence of a full knowledge of the merits of the controversy, is the fact that they brought on the contest. France declared war. Though quite true that not the power which declares but the power which makes the declaration necessary is responsible for the war, yet in the present case the world has been unable to see the necessity.

Then, on the other hand, the simplest and most general statement of the German side of the quarrel, cannot fail to command the respect of plain people who view the subject in a common-sense way. The Germans are assailed to prevent their union; they are fighting for the right to form a united people. Suggestions of danger to their neighbors from the possible direction of their power could not be expected to make much impression upon a nation separated from them by the Atlantic. Especially when we reflect that the nationality from whom evil is feared, though very capable of martial achievements and not averse to war when forced upon them, are yet well known to be devoted to the arts of peace, and desirous of living on friendly terms with their neighbors.

Another consideration which, no doubt, has tended to enlist American sympathy for the Germans is the impression that their triumph in the contest will be a step towards the disarmament of Europe, and thus tend to relieve the popular masses of some of their most painful burdens. The union of all who speak the German language seems likely soon to be one of the results of Prussian success. Whether with or without reason, it is hoped that even a Hohenzollern will be contented with so magnificent a domain. By the mere confederation one fruitful source of wars in the past will have been sealed—and so mighty a power in the center of Europe, if disposed, may inaugurate permanent peace among the nations of the West. England, it is assumed, does not desire to have any say on the continent, and Russia will doubtless be contented with Asia. However visionary the notion may be, it is entertained by many and causes them to wish for the triumph of Germany that their dream may be realized. At this distance it hardly seems their duty to weigh facts skeptically.

THE Court House Ring are making a desperate struggle to save themselves. Their fat salaries are in danger. The bold declaration in favor of reasonable salaries, and of returning the surplus to the public Treasury, put forth by the Reform Republicans, has filled the Ring with consternation. By the adoption of this measure, the tax-payers of the county would save annually not less than twenty-five and perhaps fifty thousand dollars. In the face of this, members of the Ring are riding over the county shrieking, "stand by the party," and by this means they entertain the hope of being able to induce the people to keep the Ring in power and continue their big salaries and exorbitant fees. This is the extent of the significance of the cry, "stand by the party," as used by the Ring. It was not a month since that this same Ring perpetrated a gross outrage on the taxpayers by dividing among themselves a new job which will transfer from twenty to forty thousand dollars from the public treasury to their own pockets, when competent and responsible persons were ready to do the work for less than half the money, and give any amount of bail. The Ring are running after bail against the time they shall be confirmed in power another term; meanwhile they live on old ones. They are therefore sending their runners all over the county, shrieking "stand by the party," when it is only their plunder that is in any danger. Delegates are to be chosen to a Convention which the Ring expect to control. And this they will do, unless the plundered taxpayers take the matter into their own hands. There is not an intelligent man in the county that does not know the extent and the necessity for reforming these abuses. But the game of the Ring is to gather together their confederates and then whip the people into the support of whatever they do. We ask the Republicans of Allegheny if they are ready for this?

HONOR CONFERRED BY HANGING.

The other day one BERNARD SCOP, at Norwalk, Ohio, enjoyed the peculiarity, so it is reported, of being the first Hebrew hung in the United States for murder. But this was nothing beside the blessings showered upon him by the good, steady people of that Western Reserve town. We are told that the ladies of the place sent him delicacies in cookery, sarfeited him with fresh fruits, overpowered him with hosts of bouquets and inundated him with picture papers. A poor peddler, whom the gentle dames would scarcely speak with had he been guiltless, his cell was carpeted by them, the walls were covered with pictures cut from the papers they sent him, and the care of a great variety of rare flowering vines furnished by them, solaced all his waking moments, when he was not conversing in broken English with the gentlemen and ladies who delighted to visit his cell. Doubtless the result of such actions was to create in the community where the man was hung a false sympathy for him, a growing doubt as to his guilt, and worst of all, a disregard of the awfulness of the crime charged against him. The longer he lived the more there was of this, without doing anything for him to neutralize the harm done to the community. Suppose that immediately upon his conviction SCOP had been sent to Columbus for life imprisonment in the Ohio Penitentiary, would such kindnesses and caresses and society-corrupting sympathies have been lavished upon him as Prisoner No. 1,683, lost in a throng of convicts with cropped hair and striped suits? No, probably not. He would be remembered for his crime alone, and its like would be avoided for its prompt punishment.

The latest saint of the scaffold is JOHN REAL, who seems likely to attain to the front rank of *post mortem* esteem. In the year that elapsed from his murder of JOHN SMEDICK until his conviction and sentence, and in the second year that went by until his execution, his name was constantly in the papers and the people were continually talking about him. Political and personal friends persistently repeated the story of his innocence, and, while by lapse of time, his crime lost much of its guilty seeming, in the same ratio the public grew in pity for him. Had he been tried and hung within a month after the murder, his fate would have served its purpose as a warning. Had he been imprisoned beyond hope of pardon until his innocence should be proven or years should elapse, about the same end would have been accomplished. But he was kept before the public for two years, until everybody was talking about him, taking sides as to his guilt or innocence.

One result of this delay was that ten thousand men, including leading merchants, lawyers, bankers and politicians, petitioned for the commutation of his sentence. Another result was that on last Saturday morning, while ANDREW MURPHY was disputing with his brother THOMAS as to REAL'S guilt, THOMAS plunged a knife into his heart. Another result, more dangerous than the rest, was shown in REAL'S funeral. The Tenth regiment of New York Volunteers, other military, civic and religious societies swelled the funeral procession to thousands, and the streets through which the long train passed were crowded. It seemed more like the obsequies of some great citizen than the funeral of an executed murderer. Thousands must then have reasoned: "Surely this man could not be guilty; or all these people that knew would not think him innocent, and thus honor him." Thus thousands must have been added to the thousands that already thought JOHN REAL a martyr, while the law, by its delays and peculiar maneuvers, has again caused execution to appear sanctification.

IN North Carolina the "Conservative" majority will be from fifteen to twenty thousand. Of Congressmen there will be three Republicans and six "Conservatives." On joint ballot in the Legislature the "Conservatives" will have forty-four majority.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

It is probable that the returns of the white population of the South in the lump, under all the circumstances of Southern prostration resulting from the war, will since 1860, show an astonishing increase, and that Kentucky, one of the richest of those States and most convenient to our great marts of trade and channels of emigration, will appear farther behind than any other State except South Carolina.

The Cooperstown (N. Y.) *Journal* says: "Hop-picking in this State will commence about the 22d. During the past week the weather has continued favorable, with the exception of one or two damp and hot days, and the growers generally render encouraging reports. There are no lice of any consequence, and the yield promises to average at least 400 lbs to the acre. There are many well-cultivated yards in this county, which are expected to yield from 500 to 800 lbs to the acre; others, worn out, or poorly cultivated, will drop down to from 400 to 300 lbs."

Western papers admit the fact that the reduction of tolls on the Erie Canal has not had the desired effect of stopping the diversion of our inland trade from the lakes and canal, but that an unusually large quantity of flour and wheat has been transported eastward by rail since the opening of navigation.

The Nuremburg sculptor, Kreling, made the statue of Kepler, the astronomer, which has been erected in Weildstadt, in Swabia.

President Grant, while in St. Louis, was sued for $3,000 damages by Col. W. H. Stark, for the value of his pacing stallion Wyandotte Chief, kicked to death last May by a horse belonging to Col. W. C. Ford. As Gen. Grant owned the pasture occupied by the two horses, and through the acts of his agent or agents became responsible for the safety of the animal, and judgment is asked for the value as stated. The trial takes place at the next term of the Circuit Court.

The largest room in the country is in a mill on the Shetucket river, R. I. It is 750 feet long by 75 wide. The building itself, not yet quite completed, will be 2,100 feet long, 75 wide and four stories high.

An English architect has published a plan for building an immense nation's mausoleum. The building is to contain space for the interment of two million bodies. The style is to be Gothic; and for size and magnificence St. Paul's and St. Peter's, at Rome, will be but as dwarfs in comparison.

Let alone a Yankee State for managing affairs with entire economy. All the New England States have had normal schools but New Hampshire, but last winter a bill was almost unanimously enacted that such a school shall be located in the town which makes the most liberal offer for the erection of buildings, that it shall be in charge of a board of State Trustees, and that the *State shall incur no expense* except for such printing as may be ordered by the Board.

There was used in the United States in 1869 62,000,000 pounds of zinc, of which 7,000,000 pounds were made in this country, at La Salle, Ill., Mineral Point, Wis., Newark, N. J., Bethlehem, Pa., and St. Louis, Mo.

The Chinese question is agitating the Islands of the sea also, and the *Southern Cross*, printed at Auckland, New Zealand, calls upon the authorities to regulate the importation of the Celestials so as not to interfere with the white labor.

The records of the French war office shows that during the first half of the eighteenth century, ending five years after the days of Fontenoy, four hundred and eighty thousand Irishmen died in the French service, and that during the last half of the century one hundred and fifty thousand Irishmen fell in battle under the banners of France.

While the dead and wounded of the last railway accident in Virginia were lying in the darkness of the night, at the scene of the disaster, some miscreants robbed them of money, watches and all other available valuables.

An Illinois judge has just decided, under a provision made in a law of 1844, and never repealed, that there is no law in force in Illinois to punish adultery, where both parties are white.

A German Democrat in Burlington, Iowa, told the editor of the *Hawkeye*, a day or two since, that he had never voted any but the Democratic ticket, but he was now done with that party and should never vote that ticket again. He said he knew thirty Germans in the city who had voted just as he had, and who now feel just as he does. Cause, Democratic sympathy with Napoleon.

Newspapers, etc., are forwarded from the United States to France only by means of the direct line of steamers, leaving New York on every alternate Saturday.

The revenue officers in California have checked arrangements for an extensive business by seizing the machinery and mash used in the distillation of "sam soy," the liquor manufactured from rice by Chinese. Under the arrangement of the still puzzled the American distillers who examined it, and a Chinaman had to be called in to explain the process.

The ladies of Wyoming Territory, in Convention assembled, have resolved "to support for Delegate to Congress the candidate who is possessed of good moral character, and is favorable to woman's franchise, irrespective of his political proclivities."

The nature of the Iowa bond troubles is thus explained. The counties voted to issue the bonds in question to secure the completion of a railroad. The road was built before a single time the people had become sick of their bargain and not only retracted their agreement, but they elected county officers whose interest was to refuse issuing the bonds. The case went into the State Court where the action of the counties was sustained. An independent suit was begun in the United States Court and the counties were directed to issue the bonds. The officers still refusing to obey the mandate of the Court were arrested and punished for contempt, but notwithstanding this they have hitherto resisted the efforts to compel them to comply.

England has not escaped the drouth; and as one-third of her arable soil is devoted to cereals, one-fifth to pasture and grass, and one-ninth to green crops, it has been severely felt. It has been so serious in France as to cause large sales of cattle for want of sufficient fodder, and has impelled the Government to prepare elaborate directions by which the farmers may be saved from the suffering it is foreseen they will endure in the winter.

A family in Cincinnati, who have lived for twenty years mainly on a vegetable and fruit diet, have never been obliged to take medicine, or to call a physician but twice in the whole time. The parents are healthful and vigorous, and have raised a family of eight children, including a pair of twins and a set of triplets.

In China the taste for opium is by no means confined to the human race. Pigs and horses thrive on poppy flowers, and when deprived of their favorite food languish and die. At a town in Yunan, rats used to *resort* in large numbers to an opium manufactory, in order to inhale the fumes from the coppers.

PERSONAL.

A correspondent thus describes the chief of the National Labor Congress, now in session in Cincinnati: Richard Trevellick, the President, is a man of about forty-five years, Cornish by descent, American by birth, a ship carpenter by trade, has six children, is bald and rather revolutionary stripe. He would be the latter, if the times allowed. He has always been an active laborer for his fellows, and boasts of being the first to organize an eight hour movement, when living in New Zealand. I believe. He is a man of most vigorous physique, a good deal of brain power, and as a speaker, has great force and even eloquence. Had Trevellick been an educated man and properly trained, he would ere this have been recognized as a man of fine oratorical ability.

To hear the "Land of the Free" sneered at is a treat universally longed for, and it is promised by Mr. Walter Montgomery, an actor of high Australian and California fame, now coming to the East.

Indications are that four Methodist Episcopal Bishops are to be elected at the General Conference in May, 1872. Among men suggested, the *Independent* says, are Dr. E. G. Havens, President of the Northwestern University, Dr. Wiley, of the Ladies Repository, Dr. Reid, of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, Rev. Dr. Eddy, of Baltimore, Dr. Foster and Dr. Cyrus D. Foss, of New York.

E. P. Whipple, the essayist, is preparing a lecture upon Charles Dickens.

A novel movement in Maine politics was inaugurated at Portland, on Friday night, in a mass meeting called to advance the chances of Governor Chamberlain for United States Senator. It is denounced as a bad precedent by the friends of other candidates.

It is again rumored that Secretary Cox is to be transferred to a foreign mission.

Clark Mills, the Washington sculptor, is moulding figures of Chief Justice Chase and Secretary Stanton.

It is intimated that Vice Admiral Porter will be nominated as Admiral of the Navy, to succeed Farragut. The common understanding has been that the exceptional ranks made for Grant and Farragut, would be discontinued upon their vacation of them, and on this account there was opposition to Lieutenant General W. T. Sherman's promotion to be General of the Army. Besides, even now we have the complaint from the Navy that there are too many high officers for the number of places commensurate with their rank. In view of these things it is not desirable that this exceptional rank shall be made permanent even for the sake of Admiral Porter, who has been a gallant officer always giving the nation valuable services.

THE most horrible of all the horrors perpetrated by the Fenians recently occurred in Dublin at the execution of Andrew Carr for murder. The prison surgeon prescribed fourteen feet as the necessary length of drop, and the sheriff considered that a correct one. The trap was dropped, the jerk was so great as to sever the head from the body. The head dropped into the scaffold several feet from the body, and the both blood spouted in torrents. The surgeon thought the drop was too light, and the coroner's jury gave in a verdict that the mishap was "the result of accident." Such little incidents, about as common as hangings, must add to the attractiveness of the death penalty, making its continuation more desirable.

WE see it stated in the *Christian* that sixty of the clergy of Madrid have left Rome and formed a new church there. Father Hyacinth Loyzamonda has come out, bringing fourteen marbles with him. The infallibility question has helped on this movement. A priest in Madrid of Jewish blood has joined Lucio Protestants, and is reported to be a very eloquent man. He went six weeks ago to Avila, a town where there is a seminary of Catholic priests; and his preaching drew forth such crowds that the theatres were shut up, except on Sunday, when some foolhardy player on the stage undertook to abuse the Protestants. He was immediately whistled at and hooted by the audience, who insisted on his reappearance to retract all he had said. The result is a new church in Avila.

ADDRESS BY HON. JOSEPH WALTON

To the Republican Citizens of Allegheny County.

The free use made of my name in the newspapers in connection with the Republican Legislative ticket, to be supported at the next election, has occasioned me some uneasiness, and seems to call for a word of explanation to you of my position in the premises. Having been pretty much all my past life occupied with my own individual affairs, I have had none of the schooling which forms the politician, and am unversed in the arts of political management. Without solicitation or agency on my part, through your kindness, I was last year nominated and elected to the Legislature. Whilst in that body it was my anxious desire to promote the interests of my constituents by every means in my power, and that my course meets their approbation, I trust may be fairly inferred from the absence of censure in all the free strictures to which my conduct has been subjected.

It is not from ambitious motives that I would consent to be a candidate for re-election, but that I might be instrumental in securing certain interests important to our whole community, the nature of which I have taken great pains to understand. That especially relating to the security of the navigation of our noble river, now threatened with various obstructions, measures concerning which have already been taken, in which I was officially identified as Chairman of the Legislative Committee to personally address the Congress of the United States upon the subject, proceedings in that body were not concluded, but will come up again for final action at the next session. Being cognizant—as I am—with everything relating to this highly important matter, knowing its friends and its enemies in Congress, there may be no vanity in supposing that I could materially aid in its just determination, if again placed in the same official position I lately held.

Aside from this and other minor interests, in all of which my views of duty concur entirely with the acknowledged policy best calculated to promote general material welfare, I have no desire to be re-elected. Political honors are not within my aspirations, and did I not wish for them, I am too well aware of my own deficiencies in the requisite qualifications to hope or expect to attain them. In the utmost sincerity I have ever been since reaching the age of citizenship, devoted to the principles of the Republican party, and believe that the prosperity of the country will be best promoted by the continued prevalence of those principles in the conduct of our Government. It is thus that the privileged ascendancy of our political organization is a matter of the utmost consequence, for without such ascendancy our principles are of no avail, and the public policy to which we are all attached would be continually subverted. I cannot, therefore, but regret that anything should exist in our ranks looking like dissaffection or division, for in union only is there strength and success.

In the unfortunate contention now existing among us it is right and just to accord to both sides equal patriotism and equal devotion to the Republican doctrines. But it cannot, nevertheless, be conceded that in consequence of it, the integrity of the Republican party is menaced, and its victory at the polls threatened with defeat. That my name should be in any way connected with such a painful matter, I cannot contemplate as even possible without sorrow. Ere it is too late, I sound the note of impending danger, and exhort my Republican brethren to banish discord and come together in the generous spirit of union and harmony, sacrificing subordinate considerations to the continued triumph of principles which rescued the Great Republic itself when assailed within and without by mortal enemies, and whose policy alone can preserve the nations' honor and maintain the prosperity of the country. I would not for a moment stand in the way of such a most desirable settlement of existing difficulties. Personal considerations are of no value before the higher interests of the public welfare. As I was last year, so I stand now, passive in the hands of my political friends. To use my name it will promote harmony and give strength, or to use another name, if it will better subserve those more important ends. I forbear entering into details apart from usage or discipline, or touching upon any of the vexatious points of dispute which have unhappily arisen, and the discussion of which can only tend to enlarge the estrangement, and to rendering reconciliation more difficult. Factious disputes only increase irritation. When engaged in a common cause we can reasonably look for success only through reconciliation. Republicans all have the same object in view, to attain which individual aspirations and preferences must be sacrificed, otherwise contention, division and defeat are inevitable. Now is the only time for reconciliation. If put off, these ruinous disasters will be upon us, and will be solely chargeable to our own folly. Let us be wise in time.

JOSEPH WALTON.

CONSOLIDATED RAILROAD MONOPOLY.

State Legislatures Being Owned by the Monopolists Congress Must Act.

The New York *Herald* concludes an article on the danger to the business interests of the public in general, arising from the Consolidated Railroad Monopoly under the league just entered into by the great trunk lines, as follows:

"There is no effectual way of reaching these monopolies but through the General Government. Congress must, sooner or later, and the sooner the better, make laws to regulate the railroads and their charges. These roads are now the great arteries of internal commerce as much as the rivers are, and Congress has power under the express grant in the Constitution 'to regulate commerce among the several States.' As the lines connect and run through the different States, from one end of the country to the other, it is certainly the duty of the National Government to pass laws for controlling and regulating the commerce through them, and thus protect the people in their intercourse and trade against a dangerous monopoly. Let us hope that this new consolidating movement of the great railroad kings will arouse Congress to a sense of the danger and its duty."

The Infallibility Dogma in Spain.

MADRID, July 25.—The Declaration of the Infallibility of the Pope has been received with very little demonstration. The Carlist papers decorated their sheets one day with a pale border, and published the decree in full in Latin. The other monarchical journals content themselves with a bare announcement of the news, and the Republican and liberal papers generally treat the Declaration with the greatest merriment. The favorite joke for the last week or two has been that the Pope would from this time forward draw the Fat Prize in every lottery—which has been repeated with such effect as to cause a serious falling off in the receipts for tickets of the last drawing. The more old-minded memorialists said: "Let the Holy Father have it, and welcome. We will not play at what he has won. The whole affair is coming on first."

The theologians and thinkers of the press are also asking His Holiness with much persistence now that he is infallible, to inform them what Father Manterola has done with the $30,000 he collected by the sale of indulgences last year, and which he perseveringly neglected to pay into the Treasury, where it is needed badly. An innocently announcement that Garibaldi has sailed from Caprera for Florence, has caused considerable uneasiness about the new dogma, he wishes to consult Father Mastai Ferretti in person on certain points of war.

The Manner of Making Peace Between the Railway Kings at Saratoga.

At an early hour on Wednesday morning, Commodore Vanderbilt, Jay Gould, E. S. Sickels, Richard Schell, William H. Vanderbilt and William Tarnwell chanced to meet at the Congress Spring. All were in the best possible humor, and, after shaking hands and drinking a few glasses of the spring water, they went to the park and seated themselves on a bench but a few feet distant from the statue of Ondi. The cool morning air and the general influence of the happy scene before them no doubt contributed much to promote the most friendly feelings among the railway Colossi. Presently Mr. Schell broached the question of the existing war between the Central and Erie Railroads, and suggested an adjustment of differences. Mutual concessions followed, and it is said that in less than half an hour everything was arranged to the satisfaction of all, and the war between the Central and Erie was terminated. The peace makers then drank each other's health at the Springs and separated to communicate the joyful intelligence to their intimate friends.

A GRAND JOB is maturing and is to be engineered through the New York Legislature this winter. Envious of Philadelphia's wide expanse of territory, Gotham men propose to incorporate the towns of Morrisania, West Farms, Westchester and Pelham, and that of Yonkers with the city of New York. It is understood that numerous residents of the towns named, not only favor the annexation of the sections indicated, but also the towns of Bedford, Pelham, New Rochelle, Mamaroneck, Scarsdale, White Plains and Greenburg; also the southern portion of Harrison and Rye, running the borough line from the Hudson river at Tarrytown, along the southern line of Greenburg and White Plains, thence in a direct line through the towns of Harrison and Rye to the Connecticut line at Rye Manchester. Plenty of Croton water, its New York rates and police protection, are adduced as inducements in the radius. The entire population must be especially enticing, it would be so effective. Another project is to control the Bronx river, from its outlet in the East river, near Hunt's Point, opposite Hurlgate's Island, to White Plains, into a grand canal, one hundred feet wide and eight feet deep, with locks for the passage of boats and barges, and so as to render it available at all times for the transportation of lumber, coal, stone and other heavy articles of merchandise. It is also suggested that a canal be cut from the Bronx river at a point immediately south of Williamsbridge to Millbrook at Fordham, and thence widen and deepen Tibbetts brook, and construct what looks may be necessary also along the same, so as to adapt it to the purposes of a canal from its outlet in the Harlem river. A portion of the Bronx river may by this arrange ment be diverted from its present course to Millbrook, and thus greatly remedy the impurity of the latter stream.

THE report that the Queen has granted amnesty to the Riel insurgents in Winnipeg is disputed. "Mark my words," says a correspondent, "the troubles have only begun." He and all the loyalists think that amnesty or no amnesty, bloodshed must occur, and more especially after one. If there is no amnesty, Riel and his party will be ungovernable, and make a last despairing effort for life and power, and if granted that to enable him to silence he will be allowed to escape, when he will at once join the plain-hunters, and organize a force which will end in the utter extermination. On the other hand, it is well known that freely admitted, both by the loyalists in the Red River country, and by the Ontario men of the expedition, that if Riel is amnestied, he and his bloodhounds will be murdered on sight. He is scarcely a Frenchman in the expedition who will not oppose anything of the sort, and will forthwith side with the half-breeds. The chances are ten to one that a war of races will result from this amnesty business, the end of which we shall not see this side of 1871.

It is said the Massachusetts temperance people will nominate Wendell Phillips for Governor; but it is not certain that he will accept.

BOLTERS! WHO ARE THEY?

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The *Gazette* describes you as "the organ of the *Bolters*." As nobody can dispute the literary excellence of that sheet, I am perplexed to know the meaning of the phrase—or from what deep wells of erudition it has been drawn.

The process of *bolting* is, as I have always understood, and as the lexicographers define it, the same which is used in separating the *wheat* from the *bran*. If that is its meaning here, it cannot but recommend the party for which you speak as being engaged in a good work, which is much needed, and must redound to the advantage of all of us. The *winnowing* process is precisely what we want. If the devil has been sowing tares among the wheat while the husbandman has been asleep, they must be weeded out and cast into the fire, at all hazards. It is a kind of *eclecticism*, of which no honest man will complain.

That is not, however, what your adversary intends. He means to say, although he says it awkwardly, that if not U. P.'s, as has been already charged, you are at least *Seceders*, rebels, heretics, contemners of authority—men who have cut loose from somebody or something which is to be considered as sacred and above all challenges.

Who then is this somebody, or what this something, which is to hold the place of a standard of orthodoxy to which all Republicans must conform? Who is this *Pope*, or what and where is this immaculate *pin*, or *yard stick* which is supposed to be laid up as a regulator of all the measures in the county? Is it the editor who first proclaimed himself as I was officially identified as Chairman of the Legislative Committee to personally address the Congress of the United States upon the subject, proceedings in that body were not concluded, but will come up again for final action at the next session. Being cognizant—as I am—with everything relating to this highly important matter, knowing its friends and its enemies in Congress, there may be no vanity in supposing that I could materially aid in its just determination, if again placed in the same official position I lately held.

Aside from this and other minor interests, in all of which my views of duty concur entirely with the acknowledged policy best calculated to promote general material welfare, I have no desire to be re-elected. Political honors are not within my aspirations, and did I not wish for them, I am too well aware of my own deficiencies in the requisite qualifications to hope or expect to attain them. In the utmost sincerity I have ever been since reaching the age of citizenship, devoted to the principles of the Republican party, and believe that the prosperity of the country will be best promoted by the continued prevalence of those principles in the conduct of our Government. It is thus that the privileged ascendancy of our political organization is a matter of the utmost consequence, for without such ascendancy our principles are of no avail, and the public policy to which we are all attached would be continually subverted. I cannot, therefore, but regret that anything should exist in our ranks looking like dissaffection or division, for in union only is there strength and success.

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JOSEPH WALTON.

STATE POLITICS.

English, the Democratic candidate for Assembly in Jefferson county, is not cordially supported by his party. A correspondent informs us that some of the leaders in the Democratic ranks are against him on the ground that he secured his nomination by unfair means, and it is asserted that he will run six hundred behind his ticket.

The Republican committee of Erie county met on Saturday, and adopted a resolution indorsing the course of the Judicial conferees from the county in nominating Mr. Woodruff for President Judge. They also adopted a resolution proposed to submit the question as to who shall be the candidate to a popular vote of the party in the district, and Wetmore, the candidate nominated by Ex and Warren, refers the proposition to the conferees of the three counties, and says he will abide by their decision.

A correspondent writes: "The reform movement inaugurated in Allegheny county has found its way into Jefferson county. We indorse the course of the COMMERCIAL on reform. Go ahead. You are doing good all over the State."

Hon. Richard J. Haldeman was renominated for Congress by Democrats of the Fifteenth District. "Simon says up."

Gov. Geary has appointed Dr. John H. Gihon, editor of the Harrisburg *Topic*, Quarantine Master of the port of Philadelphia, in place of Robert Gartside, deceased.

The Democratic Legislative Conferees from Indiana and Westmoreland counties reassembled at Blairsville Intersection in pursuance of previous notice, on Tuesday, the 9th inst., and placed A. Graham, of Greensburg, and Moreland, on the legislative ticket in place of T. Stevenson, who declined.

The Perry County Republican Convention will meet in Bloomfield, on Monday, August 22d.

OHIO NEWS.

Prof. J. W. Glass has discovered gold dust in considerable quantities near Dayton.

Toledo is about to have a daily German paper, to be called *Die Express*.

Michael Fox, of Toledo, bruised one of his fingers with a hammer a short time ago, but thought nothing of the matter. Finally his arm swelled greatly and grew black, and the man died last week.

Henry Hoffman, of Bucksville, bought a gun one Saturday lately, and went hunting with it on Sunday. Monday morning his dogs came home and by their actions induced some one to follow them, when his corpse was found, having accidentally shot and killed himself.

In the Court House at Marietta is a book of records of the first laws of the North Western territory and record of the court proceeding. It is an aged looking volume printed on stamped paper, some of the very stuff that caused the mother country so much trouble. The dates in it run back to 1788.

The Springfield *Advertiser* claims that the largest water wheel ever manufactured in the United States has just been cast at the Champion Water Wheel Works in that city. It is ten feet and a half in diameter, and weighs 20,000 pounds.

A man named Harris owns a "store-boat," and on the 5th inst. he tied up to the bank at Little Hocking and began to trade with the people for produce, butter, eggs, etc. He was visited by a number of women, who informed him that he must leave or stop selling spirits. He refused to do either, when they cut the rope by which his boat was fastened. He made fast again, when the females made an effort to repeat the rope cutting. Not to be beaten, however, he opened a window, directed fire upon the party with eggs and they were compelled to leave him "master of the situation."

Prof. Glass has discovered near Dayton the skeleton of a monster snake, imbedded in rock, from the size of portions of which it is estimated to have been at least forty feet long, and six or seven feet in circumference.

WEST VIRGINIA NEWS.

Romney has a population of four hundred and sixty.

A calf has been born in Wood county recently, which is a great curiosity. It is entirely without hair, except a bunch on the end of its tail, and looks like a white elephant, the head of a deer, and legs of a calf. All its actions closely resemble those of the deer.

The corner-stone of an Old Fellows' Hall at Clarksburg was laid last Tuesday with appropriate ceremonies.

A little child of Dr. Kennedy, near Clarksburg, died from a dose of concentrated lye a few days ago.

Over one hundred colored voters have been registered in Charleston.

John W. Slack, of Kanawha county, has published a card announcing his withdrawal from the Democratic ranks.

The August term of the United States District Court will begin at Clarksburg on the 24th instant.

Lucien L. Hagans, eighteen years old, was killed by lightning at Brandonville on Wednesday last.

The Town Council of Clarksburg has recently refused to grant a ferry license.

Mr. C. M. Shinn, of the *West Virginian*, declines to be a candidate for the House of Delegates in Marion.

About a dozen parties have been arrested in Boone county, under the enforcement act, for intimidating registrars, fraudulently registering and procuring fraudulent registration of others.

The Kanawha *Journal* says three hundred Chinamen will be put to work on the Greenbrier and Virginia railroad as soon as they arrive, and if

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(SUCCESSORS TO S. JONES & CO.)

COR. WOOD AND FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

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GOLD BONDS,

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Central Railroad of Iowa, at 95.

FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.'S,

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, August 16, 1870.

The demand for money seems to be on the increase, and some of the discount houses report heavier than they can supply. We hear of no complaints from borrowers in good standing not being able to get all the accommodations they need at the banks where they keep their accounts. The outside market continues well supplied with money, and brokers with the right kind of paper, have no difficulty in placing it at the usual rates.

There is little inquiry for local stocks. The market seems scarce of purchasers. Lower prices are looked for, and this feeling prevents bids. Some small transactions in Allegheny Valley 7-30 bonds continue to be made at greatly advanced prices. Those parties who are waiting to see those bonds down to their former ruling buttress purchasing will be disappointed. The affairs of this company are in such a prosperous condition that its bonds are in good demand for investment, and the great bulk of them are in strong hands, which makes the market firm, and small orders are hard to fill. Among the oil stocks that are coming into favor again is that of the well-known Dalzell Company. Its affairs are said to be in good trim, and regular dividends may hereafter be expected.

—The Government bond market in New York is very steady, though the business is very restricted. The transactions are mainly confined to the German banking houses. For the late been heavy purchasers, though some little difficulty is experienced by them in disposing of the same at the present high prices. The investment demand is very light, and the business of the leading houses over the counters is also restricted.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closg.
U. S. Bonds '81	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds '62	112¾	112¾	112
U. S. Bonds '64	111¼	111¼	111¼
U. S. Bonds '65	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	110	109¾	109¾
U. S. Bonds '67	110	109¾	109¾
U. S. Bonds '68	110¾	110¾	110
10-40s	107¾	107¾	107¾
Gold	116¾	117¼	116¾

It is currently reported, and with probable truth, that the three great competing railway lines from the seaboard to the far West, the New York Central, the Erie, and the Pennsylvania, have ceased their warfare and gone back again to living freight charges. It is said that there is to be a grand consolidation of interests which will embrace not only the New York Central, Pennsylvania Central and Erie Railways, but all interests in any way affecting those roads. This will include thousands of miles of railway, outside of the immediate lines of the contracting parties, and must advance freights and fares. Complaint is already made that forty millions of people are left in the power of half a dozen men, who have more real authority than do many European Sovereigns. In alluding to this union and fraternal movement of old belligerents, the New York *Commercial* pleasantly says, "It must have been an interesting sight to witness Vanderbilt and Jay Gould again embracing on the proposition of that arch wag, Dick Schell, who all the while stood grinning by. But far more exciting will be the great scene when the Commodore and the redoubted Admiral Fisk once more rush into each other's arms, and, remembering the doleful consequence of carrying cattle from Chicago in a cattle car, like Damon and Peachum and Lockitt, "Brother, brother, we were both in the wrong;" while they at the same time register a vow to unite for the future, raise their fares again, and carry on a common war upon their general enemy—the public.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

August 16, 1870.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
Cent'l & Hudson	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	96	....	....
N Y Cent'l	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	....	....
Erie	22¾	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¾	23¾	....
Reading	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	....
Harlem	128	....	....	....	....	....	....
Michigan Cent'l	....	....	118	....	....	....	....
Lake Shore	93¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	93	93¾	....
Illinois Central	....	110	110	110	....	....	....
Cleve. & Pitts	....	106¾	....	106	....	....	....
Chicago & N. W.	82¼	82	82	82	82¼	....	....
Do preferred	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	....
Rock Island	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½	....
St. Paul	61	60¾	61	61	61	61¼	....
Do preferred	77¾	76¾	77	77	77	77¼	....
Wabash	....	51¾	....	....	....	....	....
Do preferred	....	73¾	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	....	93¾	....	....	....	....	....
Ohio & Miss	33¾	33¾	34	34¼	34¼	34¼	....
Chi. & Alton	....	117	....	117	....	....	....
Pittsburg	....	97	....	....	....	....	....
R. I. and Erie	....	3¾	....	3¾	....	....	....
N. J. Central	....	103	....	103	....	....	....
Canton	....	60¼	....	60½	....	....	....
W. U. Tel	....	34¾	....	34¾	....	....	....
Quicksilver	....	4¾	....	4¾	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	37¾	38	38	38	38¼	38¼	....
Adams Express	....	66	....	68½	....	....	....
Wells Fargo	....	104	....	104½	....	....	....
American	....	42¾	....	42¾	....	....	....
United States	....	44	....	44	....	....	....
Gold	116¾	117	117¼	117	116¾	116¾	....

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Mon.	Tues.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	95¾	96	¼	....
N Y Central scrip	91¼	91¾	½	....
Erie	22¾	23¼	½	....
Reading	96¾	96¾	....	....
Harlem	125	128	3	....
Illinois Central	131½	133½	2	....
Lake Shore	93	93¾	¾	....
Cleve. and Pitts	106	106	....	....
Chicago & N. W.	82	82¼	¼	....
Do preferred	85¾	85¾	....	....
Rock Island	114¾	114½	....	¼
St. Paul	60¾	61¼	½	....
Do. preferred	77	77¾	¾	....
Wabash	50¾	51¾	1	....
Do. preferred	73	73¾	¾	....
Fort Wayne	93¾	94	¼	....
Ohio and Miss	34	34½	½	....
Pacific Mail	37¾	38	¼	....
Adams Express	68	68¾	¾	....
Gold	117¼	117¼	....	¼

The following exhibit of the gross earnings of the various railways whose shares constitute the more active features of the Stock Exchange, will repay perusal, in view of the popular interest in this class of investments:

	1870.	Chng.
Central Pacific	$3,778,248	$2,964,939 Inc. $813,309
Chicago & Alton	2,295,102	2,167,736 Inc. 127,366
Chicago & Northwestern	6,751,993	7,640,023 Dec. 888,030
Chicago & Rock Island	1,941,858	1,790,000 Inc. 151,858
Kansas Pacific	1,763,777	1,149,366 Inc. 614,411
Illinois Central	4,857,000	4,450,000 Inc. 407,000
Marietta & Cincinnati	728,341	747,914 Dec. 19,573
Michigan Central	3,242,000	2,763,385 Dec. 37,375
Milwaukee & St. Paul	3,721,998	3,561,000 Inc. 161,010
Ohio & Mississippi	1,946,492	1,856,561 Inc. 179,931
Pacific of Missouri	1,646,000	1,426,000 Inc. 170,000
Toledo, Wabash & W	1,251,541	1,201,541 Inc. 49,981

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Board every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } TUESDAY EVENING, August 16, 1870. }

REMARKS—Since our last there has been no quotable change in any department of the market. The weather has been cool and pleasant, and business generally wore a cheerful aspect, whilst holders and dealers were good-humoredly discussing the war news, trying to harmonize their conflicting views, and sell goods and make purchases. Parties are still at a wide apart in their views, though the partition wall between them is a thin one, and may be easily and promptly removed. Business is good for the season, and we have to hear the first dealer complain of "hard times," for all we have talked to advertisers—and advertisers are not troubled with hard times—to them they "come again no more." The tumble in flour noted yesterday has gone no lower, and may remain fixed for some days to come. To-day, however, is still lower; receipts since our last 596 bbls. Grain is arriving freely, new being in almost equal proportion to old; prices are weak but unchanged. In groceries we have no change to note; prices are firm, and a fair trade is being transacted. Bacon and provisions are firm with a good jobbing demand. The trade in our stock has strengthened holders, who feel for the time they are the masters of the situation.

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—Market steady but not active. The leading houses have a good supply on hand, and are making arrangements for fall business. The current rates were soda ash common 4@5 per cent., 9½ refined 5½ @ 6 cent., 2½@4 c pearls 9@9½ potash 7@7½ ℔ c.

APPLES—The market was more active still, the supply exceeds the demand. Receipts since our last 423 barrels. Sales were made at a wide range of prices, medium $2 50@3 50; good to choice $4 00@4 50 ₱ barrel.

FLOUR—We have no change to note in prices of flour since yesterday. We have heard of some sales below our figures, but are not warranted in giving the rates. Mills and stores are well supplied and are doing a fair business. We continue to quote as follows: Mills Green brand, $8 50 per bbl; in sacks, $8 50; ** blue brand, bbls $8 10, sacks $7 80; ** red brand, bbls $7 40, sks $7 10; Scioto Mills, bbls $7 10; sks $6 80; National $6; Fair Haudle $7 90; Palmetto $7 25. Rye flour firm, quiet and unchanged; sales in bbls at $6 90; in sacks $6 50. The trade is moderately good, still the general belief is that prices are bound to come down, hence not a single pound beyond the actual requirements of the house is purchased, the end is not yet.

BROOMS—We have no change to note. There was a fair jobbing demand from store at the following: Fancy $5 50 ₱ doz; No 1, $4 50; No 2 $4 00; No 3 $3 50; common $2 50@3 00.

CORN MEAL—The market was quiet, with but little doing. Sales are made in a limited way at $1 60@1 65 ₱ bush.

TOMATOES—The market is abundantly supplied, and good tomatoes sell for 75@$1 ₱ bush. The demand is fully equal to the supply.

COOPERAGE—We have no change to note. The supply was fully up with the demand. We quote nominally at $1 90@1 95 for round lots.

SAPOLIO—Sales Enoch Morgan's Sons—six dozen cake at $7 00.

LIME—We can report a fair jobbing demand. Cleveland white $2 25; eastern $1 75 ₱ bbl. Market well supplied.

BUTTER—We continue to quote prime to choice at 25@26c, and some lots held higher. The receipts light.

WOODEN WARE—The following are the store rates: Pails, 2-hoop ₱ doz $2 50; do 3-hoop ₱ doz $2 75; tubs, No. 1 3-hoop ₱ doz $11 00; do No. 2 ₱ doz $9 50; do No. 3 2-hoop $8 50; nine wash boards ₱ doz $2 75.

FEED—We hae no change to note. There is a moderate trade demand, and sales are reported at the following: Bran, $1 00; shorts, $1 50; shipstuffs, $1 10, and middlings, $1 80 ₱ bush. The supply keeps pace with the demand.

FISH—The market continues steady with a fair trade demand for the various descriptions as prices have undergone no change. We are reported sales at the following: Mackerel No. 1 at $20@22 ₱ barrel; No 2 large $16; No 3 large $13; No 3 medium $11; in half bbls 50 cents additional. In kits—No 1, $5; No 2 $4 25; No 3 $3 75. Lake herring $4 in White fish $8 50. Baltimore herring $7 75. Codfish $5 ₱ cwt.

LARD OIL—The demand continues good, and sales are regularly made at the following figures: Pittsburgh No 1 extra $1 17@1 20, No 2 at 85@90c per gallon. Chicago and Cincinnati extra No 1 $1 25, and pure No 2, 90c per gallon.

HUSKS—Are selling in a regular way at 3@3¼c ₱ lb.

SEED—The market was inactive; nothing doing in timothy or clover. Flaxseed is also dull notwithstanding the receipts were light. We quote nominally at $1 55@2 20 per bush.

CANDLES—We have no change to note. Sales were reported a regular way at the following: Mould 12½c, star 20c, and stearine 18@19c ₱ lb.

BEESWAX—The market contains a fair supply; we can report sales at 38@40c ₱ lb.

EXTRACT OF COFFEE—Sales Hummel's $4 25 gross.

BERRIES—There is still a good supply, and prices range at $1 00 to $1 25@1 50 per box.

POTATOES—Are arriving in great abundance, and of excellent quality. Prices are a shade lower, sales being made at $1 75@2 00.

HAY—Receipts are more abundant since the close of harvest, and the market was weak, tending downward; sales from wagon were reported at a variety of ranging at $8, $10@16 ₱ ton.

WINES—The market is dull and drooping. We quote: Proof whisky $1 15, and highwines $1 02 ₱ gallon; prices of old whisky were governed by the age and quality.

SWEET POTATOES—The receipts are increasing. Prices have slightly declined. We reported sales of "Marylanders" at $6 50@7 ₱ bushel, prices necessarily being governed by the receipts.

STARCH—Market steady; sales of pearl at 6½c; satin gloss 11½c, and corn starch 12c ₱ c.

SALT—The supply exceeds the demand; we report sales by the car load at $1 65@1 75 ₱ bbl; sales from store were made at the usual advance.

CHEESE—Is still very active, and prices are unchanged. Since our last 240 boxes were received; we note sales of Onio Factory 13@13½c; Goshen 14@14½c; Sweitzer, Ohio, 18@19c ₱ lb.

PEANUTS—The market was firm with a good demand; sales were reported at 4@5½c ₱ lb.

FEATHERS—The market has been quiet nor some time; no sales to the trade at 80@85c ₱ lb.

TALLOW—The market was not an active one. The sales were confined to limited parcels. City rendered 8½@9c; country 8@8½c ₱ lb.

CEMENT—Sales of Phœnix Hydraulic at $2 50@2 75 ₱ bbl; Louisville $3 00@3 50 ₱ bbl.

CHICKENS—The market is well supplied with both old and young chickens, the latter bringing from 50 to 60c per pair.

PEACHES—Continue to arrive freely and prices are a shade lower; sales are made at $2 @2 50 ₱ box.

SODA—In kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers, 7½c; sal soda 3c.

PEARL BARLEY—Sales of No. 4 at 5½@5¾c; No. 3 5¾@6c; 6c; oatmeal, A and B, 9 barrel; $10 per ₱ bbl; half barrels of 100 lbs at $5 50.

EGGS—The only demand was for strictly fresh ones. There is no use to send any others here, as they cannot be sold. We note sales at 15@16c per dozen.

BROOM CORN—We are reported a dull market. Prices weak but no lower. Sales were made at 12@13c ₱ ℔.

FRUITS—In moderate demand; sales Prunes at 12½c; currants in layers 18@20c ₱ box; Valencia raisins 16@18c ₱ pound.

HARDWARE—Bunnell's, 5-cent cans, $1 75 ₱ dozen; ¼-pint cans $3 25; 1 ₱ cans, $6 00 per dozen.

GRAIN—The receipts since our last were: Wheat 3,225 sacks; corn 1,005 sacks; barley 150 sacks; rye 132 sacks; oats 1,165 sacks. We have no change to make in our figures, and the situation and condition of the market remains unchanged. The nominal rates for Wheat were: Red winter, fair to prime, $1 25@1 28; white $1 30@1 35. Oats dull, but no lower sales of new are reported from first hands at 45@48c; resold from store at 45@46c; old on wharf and depot sold at 50@55c; store at 53@55c. Rye—The market is quiet with lightenings, buyers are offering 90c. These figures are not acceptable to holders who decline to accept. Corn—The market was firm; we are reported sales of shelled on wharf and track at 34@35c; store 36@$1 00. Barley—The market remains without change. We quote nominally at $1 10 ₱ bush.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Are in good demand for local purposes, the sales for the season being liberal at the following: Shoulders plain, in quantity 12½@13c; bulk meats, 15@16c. Sugar Cured do 16@16½c. Sugar cured Hams, 20@22c. Sugar cured, 17½@18½c; clear, 18@c. Breakfast Bacon, 20@21c. Dried Beef, canvassed S. C., 25@26c. Mess Pork, $21.

LARD—In tierces, pressed, 15c; ball barrels and kegs, 16c ₱ ℔.

DAIRY FAIR—The stock on hand is not a large one. Peaches are selling in a small way at, quotations, 60@75c. Apples 50@55c. the supply was unwith the demand.

SOAP—Sales Babbitt's 8c; Oakley's, 10½c; chemical olive, 6c; rosin, No 1, 5c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania 6½@6 cases, some brands sold at $3 00@3 50 ₱ case.

GROCERIES—Market steady and demand fair. We quote:

SUGARS—Crushed, powdered and granulated 14½c; A coffee B 13½@14c; extra C 13½@c. Porto Rico, 11c for fair; 12c for choice.

COFFEES—Steady; choice 23c; fancy 23½@24c; Java 27½c.

MOLASSES—Orleans 11@12c; Cuba, 10½@ 11½c; Havana, in boxes, 13½@12½c; Molasses sugars 9½@10½c, being an advance of ¼c ₱ ℔.

SYRUPS—Prices advanced 1c ₱ gallon; Demeyer & Elder's, 90c; white honey drips, 90c; silver drips, 70c; Golden 65c; amber and lower grades at 50@60c ₱ gal.

MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans at 85@90c; Porto Rico 70@75c per gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, August 17, 1870. }

REMARKS—The market since our last has been an active one. The sales of crude were large, reaching 33,000 barrels; that will do. Prices have undergone no change. We can report a good stock on hand:

CRUDE.

The following are the asking rates: Spot or August, 91@c; future delivories very uncertain; all year, seller's option, 9c; buyer's option, all year, 10½c.

SALES.

5,000 bbls August	9½c
2,000 bbls August	9½c
2,000 bbls S. O. in 60 days	9½c
2,000 bbls last 4 months	9 c
3,000 bbls S. O. August	9½c
2,000 bbls S. O. all year	9 c
5,000 bbls S. O. in 60 days	9½c
5,000 bbls on creek, all year	3 50
2,000 bbls Oil City, 90 days	3 60
1,000 bbls August, for regulation	9½c
1,000 bbls August	9½c
4,000 bbls F. O. B. in cars Oil City, August	3 50

REFINED.

The market appeared firm, but was not active, buyers now purchasing sparingly. The nominal rates were spot 24½c; August, 24½c; October, November and December, 23½@24c. B. O. all year, 23½c.

SALES.

1,000 bbls August	24½c
1,000 bbls August	24½c

DISPATCHES.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

TITUSVILLE, August 16.—The *Herald* says: There was a shade firmer feeling in the market to-day, buyers were offering a slight advance from the prices of Saturday, though producers are still holding for higher prices than those bid. Upon the upper creek from $2 90 to $2 97½, were bid, but without ready offers to sell at less than $3 00. Upon lower creek from $2 85 to $3 00 were offered with sellers at $3 05, though nothing was doing that day. There is little oil changing hands, both buyers and selling being content to operate largely. Outside quotations indicate a general quiet in Eastern markets without quotable change.

SALES.

1,000 bbls upper creek	$2 90
500 bbls upper creek	2 90
500 bbls upper creek	3 00
1,000 bbls upper creek	3 00
500 bbls lower creek	3 00
500 bbls lower creek	3 05
750 bbls lower creek	3 05

CLEVELAND, August 16.—The market for crude in bulk showed more life, with considerable inquiry from refiners in direct presking orders. No business speculation; 2,000 bbls taken in lots, principally at 12c. Crude in shipping order remains neglected, and it is difficult to give a fair price; 10@10½c is quoted for crude delivered; buyers have not named prices a little, but at the same time are offering supplies freely; sales are reported of 12,000 bbls crude, delivery all in September; buyers' month, 24½c; 1,000 bbls do 24c; 500 bbls to fill vessels at 25c, and 3,000 bbls, September and October, on private terms. Philadelphia delivery has shown more animation, and there is a disposition on the part of exporters to meet the existing current prices; still there are some who are reluctant to engage in large transactions for forward months, and in bulk the demand is principally for immediate shipping orders. sales from bbls refined standard white August at 23½@24c asked, closing at 24½@24½c asked, and 24c bid; 2,000 do September at 24½c, and 5,000 bbls October and November at 23½c.

OIL CITY, August 16.—Market firm; holders are shy; $3 15 bid on lower creek; $3 45 at Oil City.

SHAMBURG, August 16.—Market unsettled at $2 90 on road; but few buyers.

TITUSVILLE, August 16.—Market steady at $2 95@3 05.

PHILADELPHIA, August 16.—Market firm at 23c for standard white 110 test.

PLEASANTVILLE, August 16.—Market quiet but firm at $2 95@3 00 at the wells, holders asking an advance of 10c.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, August 16.—Market strong; asking $3 10@3 25.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, August 16.—Petroleum dull; 16@16½ 25c. Crude 12c. Market very dull; 16@16½ 25 portion; 17@18c. Crude 10½@11c. 10 vats refined 24c; 3,000 do, last half of the month, at 24½c.

PHILADELPHIA, August 16.—Spot 24½@24¾c. Crude 24½c bid; September to December 24c. Crude 11½c. Market firm.

TITUSVILLE, August 16.—Market a shade firmer, with sales of 1,500 bbls at 2 90; 500 do at $2 95, and 1,500 do at $3 00. Holders are firm.

PHILADELPHIA, August 16. 6 P. M.—Refined August and December, 24c; crude, 11½c. Market firm.

Oil Shipped East by Pa. Central R. R.

Brooks, B & Co. 7 2 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co. Philadelphia.

Hutchinson Oil and Refining Co. 106 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co. Philadelphia.

J D Feighard, 5 bbls ref to Codding, B & Co. Philadelphia.

Brooks, B & Co. 56 bbls ref oil to Warden, Frew & Co. Philadelphia.

Hutchinson Oil and Refining Co. 53 bbls refined to E B Hubley & Co. Philadelphia.

Hutchinson Oil and Refining Co. 53 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

A D Miller, 120 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co. Philadelphia.

D Bly & Co. 59 bbls ref to Stevens & Co., Philadelphia.

Hutchinson Oil and Refining Co. 70 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Hutchinson Oil and Ref Co. 191 bbls refined to Warden, F & Co. Philadelphia.

Brooks, B & Co. 9 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co. Philadelphia.

Brooks & Bro. 132 bbls crude to Warden, Frew & Co. Philadelphia.

D Bly & Co. 53 bbls ref to E B Hubley, Philadelphia.

D Bly & Co. 53 bbls refined to Stevens, Bro. & Co. Philadelphia.

A D Miller to 72 bbls ref Waring, King & Co. Philadelphia.

Hutchinson Oil and Ref Co. 214 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Brooks, B & Co. 144 bbls refined to Warden, F & Co. Philadelphia.

G E Richardson 1 bbl ref to J R Dickinson, Philadelphia.

A D Miller 60 bbls ref to Waring, King & Co. Philadelphia.

Hutchinson Oil Ref Co. 91 bbls refined to Warden Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Hutchinson Oil and Ref Co. 222 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co. Philadelphia.

Crude Oil Receipts by A. V. R. R.

J B Berbour to E L Goodwin, 148 bbls crude oil; Fisher Bros to Crystal Refinery, 411 do do; W Rarlie to A. B. Mills 76 do do; O C & A R R to F A Bates, 70 do do; S W Young to Petrolite Oil works, 604 do; do Parker & Thompson to Waring & King, 820 do do; Fisher Bros to Tarentum Ref'y 918 do do.

Oil Shipments East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

J M Reiter, 621 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co. Philadelphia.

W Meyers & Co. 256 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co. Philadelphia.

Fisher & McKee, 297 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co. Philadelphia.

McKelvy Bros, 395 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co. Philadelphia.

National Refining Co, 674 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co. Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co, 258 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co. Philadelphia.

Lockhart, F & co, 412 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co. Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Company, 258 bbls ref to Tack Bros & Co. Philadelphia.

Livingston & Bro, 250 bbls refined to Tack Bros & Co. Philadelphia.

Fawcett, Logan & Co, 200 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co. Philadelphia.

H Kechler 200 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co. Philadelphia.

Total shipments Refined for the day.....4,228 bbls.

No shipments west.

Crude Oil Received by Rail.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
F L Goodwin	148	Tarentum Ref'y	918
Crystal Ref'y	241	A B Mills	74
F A Bates	240	Petrolite Oil Works	604
Waring & King	450	Waring & King	270
Total			2,745

About Hogs and Cattle.

Clay, Blair & Campbell, says the Carlisle (Ky.) *Mercury*, are buying hogs for October delivery, at eight cents. This firm have paid out the past year, in Nicholas county alone, not less than $60,000 for hogs.

Near five thousand head of cattle have been shipped from Paris, Kentucky, during the past month. Mr. Hager, of the firm of J. T. Alexander, is regularly stationed there, buying and shipping. They have bought eight thousand head, and expect to spend $1,500,000 thereabouts.

J. Scott & Co. have three thousand head of hogs slopping. John Berry, of Berry's station, sold them sixty head last week at $9. Berry paid $7 50 for them, and they had fattened 50 pounds each at a cost of 4½c. John H. Kerr, near Hutchinson's station, sold and shipped in the last few days 3 head of Berkshire pigs, 51 at $20 each, and 1 at $40. The dam of these is by Pryor's renowned Bob Lee.—*Paris Kentuckian.*

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., August 16, 1870.

River at a stand, with eighteen inches of water in the channel. The weather is cool, clear and pleasant.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elector	Boughter	Geneva.
E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
W. F. Curtis	Harlan	Wheeling.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Belle	J. P. Smith	Geneva.

MONONGAHELA—Five feet three inches and falling.

The marks last evening indicated five feet three inches and falling slowly. The weather during the day was pleasant. Trade on the landing was dull, freights being scarce.

THE mammoth towboat Ajax has arrived.

THE Silver Spray's machinery will be recovered as soon as the river falls.

THE late rise in the Ohio and Monongahela has enabled the towboats all to reach this port. The last of the fleet arrived yesterday.

THE pilots of the Charmer report a propeller sunk on the point at the head of Five Mile, and the Dick Fulton pumping her out.

PARTIES are at Dubuque who have bought ground at Lake Pecenia, will erect the heaviest marine ways on the upper Mississippi.

THE material for a three-story house was shipped from Evansville, Ind., on the steamer Ida, opposite Vicksburg. The freight bill was over $500.

THE new steamer Mollie Moore, Capt. G. D. Moore, is about completed. She is beyond question one of the best adapted freight boats that was ever built.

THE Mist, which was driven into the marsh above the city by the late storm, was got off by using in many better conditions than we expected, and now lies moored opposite the city.

THE Arlington took the Dan. Able's place in the Cairo and Columbus trade last Monday. She runs as fast and only burns one-third the fuel required by the Able.

GEN. J. D. WYNKOOP, of the United States engineers, has been directed to prepare plans for the expenditure of $100,000 recently appropriated by Congress for the improvement of the Illinois river.

THE hull of Capt. Wm. Clark's new tow-boat arrived yesterday from Coal river, Clay county, Brownsville. The hull is of large size and fine model. She will have engines and boilers put in to make her one of the best tow-boats belonging to the fleet.

THE fine steamer W. F. Curtis will leave for Wheeling, Marietta and Parkersburg, at 12 o'clock to-day. Under such officers as Captain Harlan and Clerk Caldwell, passengers have certain to fare well. Have your freights down early.

ST. PAUL.—The *Press* says: Colonel J. N. Macomb, Superintendent of the river improvement force, has gone down to examine the works in condition. He intends sending up one of the dredge boats to remove the bars, so that they will not interfere with navigation.

We are pained to learn that N. J. Bigley Esq., the well known coal merchant, is now lying at his residence, on the line of the Connellsville Railroad, in a dying condition. The advent physicians from the city are in attendance, still but faint hopes of his recovery are entertained.

THE United States Mail Line boats on the slackwater leave daily at 8A.M. and 5 P.M. These boats are unsurpassed as passenger packets, especially for the trade and are in charge of careful and attentive officers. For further information call on Capt. A. S. Carlile, one of the most attentive and gentlemanly officers to be found.

"The Pirates of the Cumberland; or, the Hero of the Big Horse Fork," is the title of a new sensational story being published in the Paducah *Herald*. Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., is not the author, but Amandus Cobb is. The Talisman will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, on Monday. Harper, Arthur & Co. is the name of the new steamboat agency at Nashville.

CINCINNATI.—The *Commercial* says: Dock M. Maguire, well known in marine circles, and Wm. H. Hall, a Cincinnati and Pittsburgh pilot, have engaged in the coal ware business in Columbus, Ind. "Si" Hart has gone to Pittsburgh to purchase a dredgeboat for procuring gravel for the improvement of Ohio river landings.

MOBILE.—The *Register* says: William Parrott, a lower bar pilot, died suddenly on Conti street, in front of Atkinson's Southern Exchange. The city physician was called at once, but found him to be dead. Deceased was an industrious man, thirty-three years old. He had been keeping his bed for several days, complaining of an affection of the head, and had walked out that day for recreation.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* prefaces our remarks on the death of Thomas Rees, as follows: "The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL of yesterday last, in recording the funeral rites of the late Thomas Rees, inadvertantly overlooked the fact that he was the warm, ardent friend and supporter of all honorable and energetic steamboatmen, from the humble deck sweeper and cabin boy, to the master of the finest, as well as the most profitable steamers navigating the Western and Southern waters. His loss will be keenly felt by many a grateful boatman, who more than delighted in calling the late Tom. Rees a true friend, whether in adversity or prosperity."

OLD TIMES.—The Cincinnati *Commercial* says: Our fellow-citizen, Mr. James F. Noble, has kindly furnished us with a copy of the *Cincinnati Commercial Register*, of Tuesday, January 9, 1827, which contains the following advertisement: Louisville Canal Company wants one hundred laborers wanted! The subscriber will pay liberal wages to three thousand laborers. Collins, Chapman & Co.

History is certainly repeating itself. There is about that same number wanted to work in the same canal in 1870.

THE New Albany correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: Several low-boat pilots have engaged their services in the coal-towing trade between Louisville and New Orleans for three thousand dollars, work or play; time commences September 1st. Portland landing is fast filling up with sand from washings of earth dumped into the river at the mouth of the Canal. Capt. Irwin, Superintendent of the New Albany and Portland Ferry Company, fears that his ferryboats cannot land at the Portland docks this week on account of shoal water. Closing the canal is telling on Cincinnati commerce. By the mail-boat arrangements sixty cents per pound is required, and it is difficult to give a fair price; 16@16½c is quoted for crude delivered; buyers have not named prices a little, but at the same time are offering supplies freely; sales are reported of 12,000 bbls crude, delivery all in September; buyers' month, 24½c; 1,000 bbls do 24c; 500 bbls to fill vessels at 25c, and 3,000 bbls, September and October, on private terms. Philadelphia delivery has shown more animation, and there is a disposition on the part of exporters to meet the existing current prices; still there are some who are reluctant to engage in large transactions for forward months, and in bulk the demand is principally for immediate shipping orders. sales from bbls refined standard white August at 23½@24c asked, closing at 24½@24½c asked, and 24c bid; 2,000 do September at 24½c, and 5,000 bbls October and November at 23½c.

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TITUSVILLE, August 16.—Market steady at $2 95@3 05.

PHILADELPHIA, August 16.—Market firm at 23c for standard white 110 test.

PLEASANTVILLE, August 16.—Market quiet but firm at $2 95@3 00 at the wells, holders asking an advance of 10c.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, August 16.—Market strong; asking $3 10@3 25.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

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J D Feighard, 5 bbls ref to Codding, B & Co. Philadelphia.

Brooks, B & Co. 56 bbls ref oil to Warden, Frew & Co. Phil

The Daily Commercial.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Details of the Assault on Judge McCunn at Londonderry—English Volunteer Artillery Association—The Steamship Pennsylvania Not Entirely Destroyed by Fire—An Ex-Confederate Soldier Attempts to Murder a Magistrate—Labor Demonstrations in Spain—Strike of the Operatives in the Iron Mine at Dysart and Loch Gelly, Scotland, &c., &c., &c.

Details of the Assault on Judge McCunn.

LONDON, August 16.—Following are the details of the assault on Judge McCunn, of New York, who arrived here on the 13th instant, during the celebration of the raising of the siege of Londonderry: Judge McCunn was on a visit to Coleraine, a town a few miles east of Londonderry, and in the same country. While at the railway station, accompanied by two priests, Mr. McKenna, one of the editors of the Belfast *Star*, and some other friends, a mob of the Orangemen made an assault upon him and his companions. McKenna, roughly handled and others of the party hurt, but the Judge escaped without serious injury.

English Volunteer Artillery Association.

A successful meeting of the English Volunteer Artillery Association was held on yesterday, and was attended with much enthusiasm.

The Pennsylvania Not Entirely Destroyed.

LONDON, August 16.—The dispatch that the steamship Pennsylvania was entirely destroyed by fire is erroneous. A great part of the cargo was destroyed but the vessel is not badly damaged. She will sail on the 20th for Havre and New York.

The Queen Goes to Windsor.

LONDON, August 16.—The Queen has gone from Osborne to Windsor.

Eulogizes Motley.

The *Daily News* again eulogizes Motley.

Would-be Murderer Arrested.

One Brearley, a Confederate soldier who served under Seonewall Jackson, has been arrested for attempting to kill Captain Elliott, an Essex magistrate. Jealousy is said to be the cause.

Labor Demonstrations

Continue here and in other cities of Spain.

Iron Operatives on a Strike.

EDINBURGH, August 16.—The operatives in the iron mines at Dysart and Loch Gelly have informed their employers that they have arranged to strike. The intimation of the strikers is higher pay or shorter hours.

The Austrian Ambassador Leaves St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 16.—The Austrian Ambassador to St. Petersburg left for Vienna yesterday.

Affairs in Portugal.

LISBON, August 14.—The journals of this city deny that the report that a meeting of the chiefs of all parties had been called by the Duke of Saldanha was occasioned by a Spanish note saying that the landing of English troops at Lisbon would be considered a *casus belli*. The journals also deny that Don Fernando has been urged to give his reply within twenty-four hours as to whether he will accept the throne of Spain. Yesterday all the Spanish political refugees in this country returned to Spain. A French gunboat having arrived here, the English fleet leaves to-morrow, destination unknown.

British Surgeons Forbidden to Enter the Prussian Service.

LONDON, August 16.—The Admiralty have refused permission to surgeons of the British naval service to volunteer for the relief of the Prussian wounded.

Declared Bankrupt.

LONDON, August 16.—The son of Lord Brougham has been declared bankrupt.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, August 16.—The steamship Silesian arrived last evening.

LONDONDERRY, August 16.—The steamship Prussia arrived last evening.

The Markets.

LONDON, August 16.—Consols for money 91¼; for account 91⅝; American securities quiet: '62s 87¾; '65s 86¾; '67s 85¾; 10-40s 84; ex-dividend. Stocks dull: Erie 18; Illinois Central 85; Atlantic and Great Western 22¾. Manchester market quiet and firm.

LIVERPOOL, August 16.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 8⅝@8¾d; Orleans 8⅝@9d; sales 12,000 bales.

California white wheat 10s 7d@10s 9d; red western No. 2 8s 10d@9s 2d; No. 1 9s 2d. Receipts of wheat for three days 15,000 quarters, all American.

Western flour 24s. Corn—No. 2 mixed 30s 9d. Oats 2s 2d. Barley 4s. Peas 38s.

Pork 119s. Beef 111s. Lard 73s. Cheese 62s 6d. Bacon 57s 6d for Cumberland cut, and 60s for short rib. Tallow 45s.

LONDON, August 16.—Tallow 4s 3d. Linseed oil heavy at £31 15s. Turpentine quieter at 29s 6d. Hops 5s@35s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, August 16, evening.—Petroleum closed firm for refined. Common rosin dull at 5s 6d.

FRANKFORT, August 16.—United States bonds excited with large transactions at 91⅞.

LABOR CONGRESS.

Proceedings of the National Labor Congress at Cincinnati—The Female Delegates—Slim Attendance of Delegates

CINCINNATI, August 16.—The Labor Congress this morning admitted Samuel F. Carey to a seat on the floor. On motion to admit John Langston, colored, a long time elapsed. It was objected that Langston had done everything to injure the labor movement, and had last year insulted the Congress. The yeas and nays were called and much excitement, resulting in his admission.

At the afternoon session Mr. Thomas, of Cincinnati, was appointed Sergeant-at-Arms, with instructions to admit no one to the floor but members. After some time spent in discussion on the report of the Committee on Credentials, in which Miss Lane, of Boston, and Miss Hathaway participated, the latter explaining that she represented thirty-six women of Chicago, and was now a *bona fide* resident of that city. The previous question was called, adopted, and the report of the executive officer from Kansas reported twenty-one Labor Unions, with over two thousand voters. John W. Browning, from New York city, submitted a report from the Committee on Obnoxious Laws, giving the substance of a correspondence with the State authorities on this subject.

After the adoption of the report Mr. Jessup made some remarks, which brought Mr. Troup up in defense of the Committee. He had hoped New York troubles would not be brought to this Convention. In New York hindrances had been put in the way of this Congress, and the obstacles were in the interest of the Tammany Hall politicians and were used by men who wanted to sell the working men's votes to the Tammany Hall party. Troup spoke at some length, and was cheered. Mr. Lane followed, defending Mr. Browning and complimenting him on what he had done. O. L. Cameron, the Chicago delegate to Europe, submitted a report, which threw a sad picture of the working classes of the old world. The report was general in its nature, giving an account of the proceedings of the Basle Congress. Mr. Troup offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Finance Committee to report a plan for raising funds for prosecuting the work of the National Labor Union in various States. He also introduced a resolution denouncing the occupation of the Kansas Cherokee neutral lands for the use of the last fourteen months by the United States troops, in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States, as an insult to the settlers and the entering wedge of a despotism, and urging the settlers to strike for their rights, trusting in the justness of their cause and the love of fair play of the American people.

The Convention is much smaller than was anticipated, the number of delegates being about one hundred. Preparations were made for four hundred.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A boy was fatally crushed between two freight cars at Dayton, yesterday.

Hiram Wooden committed suicide, near Davenport, Iowa, Monday.

Much excitement arose last Sunday at the Episcopal Church of the Atonement, in Chicago, resulting from differences regarding the Rector, Rev. O. B. Thayer. Mr. Thayer has many friends who claim that he has built up the Church very successfully, but an element in the Church opposed him, and a resolution was passed at a previous vestry meeting, requesting him to resign. On Sunday, at the close of service, the Rector stated the case, said he believed the majority of the congregation wished him to remain, and asked those who supported him to rise. Two or three of the vestry jumped up excitedly, denounced this action as revolutionary and illegal, and after a loud and passionate talk, the audience was dispersed without the proposed vote being taken.

Rear Admiral Lee yesterday morning relieved Rear Admiral Poor, in command of the North Atlantic fleet.

Extraordinary preparations are making at Portsmouth, N. H., for the funeral of Farragut on Wednesday. It is expected that the marines at this station, Boston and Portland, the Manchester Guards and Grand Army of the Republic will do escort duty.

Wm. Keelon, at Monmouth, Illinois, on Sunday night, while walking on the track of the Rockford and St. Louis Railroad, fell down an embankment some eight feet, striking with his breast on a heavy beam and so injuring himself that he died in a few hours.

At Quincy, Iowa, a few nights since, the drug store of Dr. Walker was discovered to be on fire. On entering the building the doctor was found insensible, wedged in among boxes, with several ugly wounds on his head. Five hundred dollars, which he was known to have had on his person, were missing. He is still alive, but in a critical condition. The store was destroyed.

The Common Council, Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade have appointed committees to arrange for the annual session of the Southern Commercial Convention commencing at Cincinnati on the 4th of October. The committees are getting at work to secure a general attendance and the complete success of the Convention. The call will be issued and circulated about the 25th inst. General Fremont, General Schenck, and other notables have already been named as delegates.

In an interview with a Cincinnati reporter, Archbishop Purcell gave his views as follows: Relative to the assumption of the dogma of Infallibility he expressed the opinion that it would not be proclaimed until the close of the business of the present session of the Council, which at the present rate of progression, will be an unknown time. He coincided with the Archbishop of Paris that the decree will not be binding until the Council shall have closed, and the Pope proclaims it under the signature of the Bishops; but if the Pope is infallible as he considered himself to be, he will do as he pleases. He believes the annunciation will not be attended with any extraordinary ceremonies, but will merely be officially announced and published. He stated that it was understood the Jesuits in Cologne refused absolution to persons declining to acknowledge infallibility before its proclamation, and had been assured in their action from Rome. The Archbishop will address the public at Mozart Hall next Sunday evening, when he will defend his course, and may have something interesting to say about the condition of the church.

The West India Cable has met with an accident. After beginning to lay, in deep sea, the cable towards Carthagena, a defect was discovered in the cable already laid across the shallows.

Dr. Leonard Marsh, for fifteen years a Professor in the University of Vermont, died at Burlington, yesterday morning.

Hon. W. H. Seward arrived at Omaha, Neb., yesterday, and goes West to-morrow on his trip around the world.

On the 31st of July Fred. Sawyer and Theo. Johnson hired a conveyance at Lincoln, Neb., for the purpose of locating land on Salt creek. Sawyer returned to Lincoln August 9th alone, and reported having left Johnson on his homestead. Suspicion was aroused and his neighbors went in search of him. He was found sixteen miles west of Beaver Crossing, by the side of the old Fort Kearney and Nebraska City road, with seven bullet holes in his body. His remains had been partially eaten by the wolves. Sawyer has been arrested. Johnson's parents reside at Dixon, Illinois.

Chief Justice Chase will be at Gettysburg Springs the last of this or first of next week.

Prof. C. H. Peters, of Litchfield Observatory, prints the following in the Utica *Herald* of this morning: "A planet, unknown to me, was found here night before last, and its motion fully ascertained yesterday evening, is on the border between constellation Aquarius and Capricornus, in 321 degrees right ascension, 12 degrees south declination, going south at the rate of fifteen minutes per day, and easily fourteen minutes. It will be the fifth of the asteroids."

The Red Stocking club meeting at Cincinnati last night accepted the resignations, offered two weeks ago, of President A. B. Champion, Secretary J. P. Jones, and Director Thos. A. Smith. The vacancies were filled by electing A. G. Bonte, Cincinnati, Phil. P. Noble, Secretary. Mr. Bonte is an alderman and an extensive manufacturer. Secretary Noble is an artist. Highly satisfactory to the directory of the club. Both have a high standing in the community.

The journeymen coopers' strike at Cincinnati continues. They ask an advance of about ten per cent.

Thirty-three head of cattle, stolen from J. Armstrong's farm at Fairmount, Ill., August 9th, have been traced to Cincinnati. The man who brought them represented himself as Armstrong, and sold the herd to parties there for $1 440, after which he departed, and has not since been seen. Sixteen of the cattle were shipped to Buffalo, where they are now in the hands of the authorities. The remainder were sold in Cincinnati to different butchers, or are now in pasture.

EDUCATIONAL

Second Day's Proceedings of the National Normal School Association at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, August 16.—At the National Normal School, second day, the paper of Miss Lathrop, of Cincinnati, with whom the morning session opened, was one of remarkable clearness and excellence. Its subject was "The Value and Place of Object Lessons." She commenced by showing the difference between object lessons and objective or illustrative teaching; defined object lessons to be conversational lessons under the guidance of the object teacher, and showed that they are useful in cultivating observation, ease and exactness of expression; in leading children into fields of observation they otherwise might not find; in affording variety and relieving the weariness of school routine work; in preparing for the book in lower grades, and aiding the book in higher grades; in affording the elements from which science may be constructed, in affording an opportunity for systemization of knowledge obtained from activities, and, finally, in affording teachers themselves to active investigation. Their place is indicated by their use, they being indispensable to primary grades, useful in the High School giving place largely to illustrative teaching. The Paper was ably discussed by Messrs. Henckle, of Ohio; E. A. Sheldon, of Oswego; E. White, of Ohio; Allen, of Boston, and Ellis, of Rochester.

During the morning a short recess was taken that the delegates might call upon the Lady Grant, who called to express his interest in the object for which it was assembled.

A paper by George Loomis, of Indianapolis, on the "Music in Normal Schools," closed the session.

In the afternoon officers were elected for the ensuing year: S. H. White, of Peoria, Illinois, being President; C. C. Rounds, of Maine; Mrs. Stone, of Kansas; Dixon, and S. Thompson, of West Virginia, Vice Presidents. The remaining officers are the same as last year.

The afternoon papers, by J. W. Dickinson, of Westfield Normal School, Massachusetts, was on "Science and Philosophy," showing the relation of the use to the Normal teacher of psychology and philosophy of the method. It was followed by a long and rambling theological-metaphysical discussion, after which Prof. Brown gave some pleasant readings from Dickens. The evening session was occupied by a lecture on Comets and Planets by Mr. Jackson, of Philadelphia, on "The Inhabitants of Dundee."

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James Finnegan, member of the Morrisania Board of Education, was held to bail in $5,000 on complaint of Assistant Corporation Attorney Mullen, member elect of the Board of Town Trustees.

JOHN MITCHELL, the Irish exile and editor of fierce denunciations of slaves, now in Fort Lafayette near the close of the war, wrote in his journal there in 1865: "At last—a bad sign—*general Lee*, about the middle of February, on taking formal command of the Confederate armies, demanded that the slaves should be enlisted and armed. But General Lee, in fact, is understood to have been always an abolitionist. The 'Richmond Whig' has reported of gradual emancipation under State laws, a thing that has not been heard of for years ago, and included many of the best and perhaps wisest men of the State, but their influence had gradually diminished, and their theories had been silenced under the pressure of New England aggressive philanthropy. Of course, thousands of Virginians remained emancipationists in principle. I know not if there are many now in the North who are aware that General Lee is a much more conscientious abolitionist than Abraham Lincoln."

Police Intelligence.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

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Thomas Conroy had a warrant issued for his arrest, his wife Catharine appearing as prosecutrix. She alleges that he assaulted her without just cause or provocation.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Old Floor for Bakers' Use—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dannals & Co.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Soldiers' Attention—Henry F. Weaver.
Carpets—Bovard, Rose & Co.
Roofing—Wm. B. Lupton & Co.
Army Tents for Sale—J. H. Johnston.
Betting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Matches—Thompson & Co.
Rat and Mouse Trap—Thompson & Co.
Refinery for Sale—J. C. Buffum.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Patent Swing Crib—Lemon & Weise.
Glass Works for Sale or Rent—M. T. Milliken.
Masonic Hall—MacKvoy's Hibernicon, Monday, August 22.
Bishop Bowman Institute—Begins Monday, September 12.
Dancing Academy—Professor Cowper.
Salesman Wanted—A. J. Nutting.
Iron Works for Sale—Dithridge & Co.
New English Juvenile—S. A. Clarke & Co.
Proposals—Market Committee.
Boarding—A. B.
Teacher Wanted—Charles Coale.
Dividend—Dalzell Petroleum Company.
Rooms for Rent—34 Anderson street.
Stable Wanted—130 and 132 Second avenue.
Information Wanted—Serena A. Williams.
Prof. Cowper's Dancing Academy.
Paper Sacks—Godfrey & Clark.
Excelsior Money Drawer—S. B. Swem.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Pittsburgh, Canton and Chicago Route.

Its Advantages Over all Others as to Minerals—Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad Under Control of the Pennsylvania Central—Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway, &c., &c.

PITTSBURGH, CANTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.
ACHOR, COLUMBIANA COUNTY, OHIO, August 12, 1870.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In common with a large number of the citizens of Central and Northern Ohio, we feel a deep interest in the rivalry for the shortly to be selected route for the western extension of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad. Everything published by you pertaining to the advantages of the several routes, seem to interest many, and while Canton can boast of a "Vanderbilt," (this must mean *money!*) and Youngstown of a "James Fisk," (this must represent *strategy* and *money!*) and Salem of an "S.," (well I am at a loss to know what "S." is designed to represent; I guess it must represent the many curvatures upon the Salem route,) will you give space to a few words from the quiet, old town of Achor?

In perusing your paper of the 10th inst., I notice an article from the pen of "S.," of Salem, in which he gives Mr. Vanderbilt, of Canton, a regular stunner, when he tells him exactly the superiority of the Salem route over all other routes, "the peer of all the routes," for a great trunk line. He seems to insinuate that from Salem to Chicago is the only line of any company, and to be numbered in duplicate or erroneously. The Treasurer, Mr. Travis, of the Salem and Akron Railroad, in connection with the Cairo and Vincennes Railroad, now in progress, is intended to be a rival for the great through trunk business they want to do. Well, now, this is very well as far as it goes. Mr. "S.," then, please inform your readers how many *rods* shorter is the distance between Pittsburgh and Omaha *via* the Salem and Akron and Chicago, than *via* Canton, or Youngstown and Akron routes?

Now, suppose the Salem and Akron route should prove one and nine-tenths rods the shortest, (we have been informed that it is the shortest; why, sir, we claim that the route via New Lisbon, Canton, Youngstown and Akron, either of them, to be unrivalled, both as to *grades* and *curvatures*, and that it will be necessary to more than overcome this distance will be for the *firemen* to throw in a shovelful of fuel more than *one foot* to the *Darlington cannel coal*, which is now being actively mined, and shipped to the Salem, Lisbon and Canton route, or if necessary, an additional ton from the celebrated "Syracuse Mines," thousands of tons of which are now being annually consumed in the valuable cities located upon the line. Let us suppose, then, that the celebrated "Johnston Coal" of New Lisbon was associated, by the way, determined by the great "Ohio Coal King," Chancy M. Bradley, of Akron, (it is reported that about all fall, there are tens of thousands of acres of coal lands, situated along the line of this same Akron and Salem Railroad, in Summit and Beaver County, Pa., and Columbiana and Stark Counties, Ohio, and S. Thompson, of West Virginia, Vice Presidents. The remaining officers are the same as last year.

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ADDRESS of European finance, who have been disparaging our Government for its suspension of specie payments in consequence of our late war, must be rather mortified by the course taken by France in its present straits. Like Austria and Italy, it has made paper money a legal tender instead of specie, and Prussia will undoubtedly soon follow its example. It will then remain only for England to get involved in the war and repeat its experience of 1797-1821, for us to have the importance in our financial policy of all the leading commercial countries of the globe.

CITY MATTERS.

Meterological Observations.

Mr. W. G. Dunseath, jeweler, No. 56 Fifth avenue, furnishes the following meterological observations made Tuesday, August 16th:

	Thermometer.		Barometer.	
7 A. M.	59°	7 A. M.	29	5-13
12 M.	77°	12 M.	29	4½-10
6 P. M.	79°	6 P. M.	29	4-10

ELSEWHERE.

Little Rock—Cloudy; N. E.; ther. 80°.
Cheyenne—Clear; W.; ther. 73°.
Philadelphia—Clear; N. E.; ther. 73°.
Cincinnati—Clear; wind E.; ther 69°.
Baltimore—Clear and pleasant; ther. 73°.
Detroit—Clear; wind W.; ther. 72°.
St. Louis—Clear; wind N.; ther. 71°.
Omaha—Clear; wind W.; ther. 72°.
Louisville—Clear; wind N.; ther. 74°.
Chicago—Clear; wind S.; ther. 69°.
New York—Clear; N. W.; ther. 78°.
Indianapolis—Clear; N.; ther. 66°.
Cleveland—Clear; E.; ther. 68°.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of insufficient direction. Writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Cotton, W. W., Dawson Station, Pa.	3
Schawpe, Louis, Massilon, O.	3

A NUISANCE.—The people residing on Fifth avenue, in the neighborhood of Congress street, are guilty of a number of slaughter houses in that vicinity.

RELEASED.—At the hearing before the Mayor on Monday, Pat Shea, who had been arrested for the larceny of the watch of Mr. John Shipton, was released, there not being sufficient evidence to hold him.

NEW MARKET SITE.—Proposals are invited by the Market Committee of Councils for a market site for the wards in the vicinity of Lawrenceville. The committee's advertisement will be found on our first page.

A FIRE PATROL.—It is stated that Fire Marshal Butler is taking measures to secure the organization of a fire patrol, and also of a Saturday night company, as the fire frolics do damage by water. Such organizations are in successful operation elsewhere.

FENCE REMOVED.—The fence along the track of the railroad leading to the depot has been removed. It was found to interfere with the trains coming in, the engineers not being able to see the trains distinctly. A doubtful whether the fence will be rebuilt unless it can be placed outside the wall.

INQUEST.—Justice Russell, of Braddock's borough, held an inquest on the body of David Gilland, mentioned yesterday as having been found lying in some bushes near the Pennsylvania Railroad track, near Wilkinsburg. The jury rendered a verdict to the effect that death resulted from excessive drinking.

THROWN FROM A CARRIAGE.—About six o'clock last evening a carriage containing two ladies and a gentleman, driven by some accident came near upsetting at the corner of Seventh avenue and Smithfield street, and one of the women was thrown out. The frightened horses were insensible for a few minutes, but she recovered sufficiently to be able to ride home.

AQUATIC.—The arrangements for the September Regatta are being rapidly perfected. The Atlantic will probably be represented by a four-oared crew, Kurtz, of the Duquesne, and Scharff, of the McKee Club, it is stated, will row in single sculls. Other notable swimmers are expected to participate. It is expected that the Commodore will go to Regatta and will be furnished passage on a chartered steamer.

SLANDER CASE.—On a *capias* issued from the District Court, Edward Kenlon was arrested and committed to jail on Monday evening. This is a case of alleged slander, wherein one Jane Mooney is plaintiff. She alleges that the defendant has circulated reports highly and seriously detrimental to her character as a virtuous woman. Yesterday Kenlon found bail in the required amount—$500—when he was released.

FIGHTING ON THE WHARF.—John Callagan, a dray-driver, and R. Carns, a hack-driver, became involved in words on the Monongahela wharf, below the suspension bridge, yesterday afternoon, and were pitching in rather lively when a police officer put a stop to the fun, and suddenly stopped their amusement by arresting both of them and taking them to the lock-up. A fine of five dollars and costs was imposed.

A NOVEL IDEA.—A well-known saloon keeper on Smithfield street is making preliminary arrangements for a grand, pleasant summer retreat. He proposes next season to construct an elevator, by means of which his patrons can be taken from the street to a large three story building, where a hall will be fitted with a canvass roof, and all the improvements necessary proposed to guard against accidents by sudden rain storms. Refreshments will be furnished in the best style of this kind would be a novelty, to be at least.

COMMENDABLE ENTERPRISE.—One of the cutest things that has been introduced lately is J. R. Weldin & Co.'s new copying book. The paper in this book is made of satin, is very thick and strong, and therefore easily handled. It can be written on with a lead pencil, and a clearer copy than the old style of thin paper. It is a step ahead of anything of the kind, and examine the book and adopt it at once. It is sold exclusively by J. R. Weldin & Co., No. 101 Wood street.

THE paragraph in these columns yesterday relative to the removal of a piano from the residence of the late Mr. Mertz the morning of his death contained an unjust reflection. The removal was made by a person who was employed in a note from Mr. M., written the day before the death of the latter, and said the piano, the removal of the instrument because of the dampness of the dwelling. It will be a very idle gossip, and ought not to have been repeated.

SELLING CIGARS ON SUN DAY.—Officer Ritchard Nelson last evening entered information against Joseph Zimmerman, charged with selling cigars on Sunday. The suit is brought to recover the twenty-five dollars penalty, and a summons was served. The hearing will take place on Tuesday next. Zimmerman keeps a store on the corner of Canal and Liberty streets. The Mayor announces his intention of enforcing the Sunday law in regard to saloons and cigar stores.

DEATH FROM INJURIES RECEIVED.—Thomas McClelland, whose leg was so severely crushed on Saturday last as to render amputation necessary, died yesterday afternoon at three o'clock. The leg was amputated by Dr. Daly on Saturday evening. Sunday morning the patient was quite low, but during the day were entertained of his recovery. Monday he commenced sinking, and died very rapidly. Coroner Clawson was notified and will hold an inquest this morning.

MEETING AT THE HOME.—A very interesting Temperance meeting was held at the Young Men's Home last night. A larger audience than that of last week was present. Pathetic and feeling addresses were made by Mr. Sharpe, of Chicago, and Messrs. Bradley, Ramsay and Schriner of Pittsburgh. Many touching incidents illustrative of the subject were related, some of which almost moved the audience to tears. Prof. Cowper enlivened the musical exercises. Nine persons, at the close of the exercises, assumed the obligations of the pledge. The meeting will take place on Tuesday night of next week.

TO THE WORKHOUSE.—Benj. Wallace, whose arrest on Monday for abusing his wife and raising a disturbance on Penn street, has been previously mentioned, was committed to the workhouse for six months. The previous committments which he has received are: Benjamin, from time to time, had something to do with the beating of the watchman at Edward Illey, who attempted to interfere with the officer who was making the above arrest, was given the pleasure of accompanying his friend for a period of twenty days.

The Pittsburgh, Baltimore and Western Railway—Surveys Made by Sigismund Lowe.

Sigismund Lowe, the surveyor of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railway, has just returned from a surveying trip in the interest of this road. The route he has been engaged in surveying commences at Pittsburgh, follows Mile Run, Monongahela river, runs across the hill between East Liberty and Wilkinsburg to the mouth of Negley's Run, on the Allegheny river; then crossing the river above Sharpsburg by an iron bridge; passing through one of the upper wards of Allegheny, Manchester, and then runs to Pine creek, and from there takes a northwesterly direction, passing from Bowman's tavern through the northwestern portion of Butler county to Beaver creek, and thence to the New Castle line, which is also contemplated from the mouth of Connoquenessing creek to New Castle, on reyes having been made in that direction by Mr. Lowe. Surveys for the Pittsburgh, Baltimore and Western Railway, with which this road connects, and the Connellsville Railroad will connect, are being made in Northern Ohio.

ROW IN A SALOON.

A Fight in the "Big Sunflower"—One Man Arrested and Locked Up.

This morning between the hours of twelve and one o'clock, a woman emerged from the Big Sunflower saloon on Smithfield street, and asked the police if a certain man was responsible for two of the officers on duty in that vicinity, but upon their arrival all was quiet in the house. One of the proprietors, however, was in the saloon, and he *ordered* the officers to arrest two men who had been fighting, but they declined to obey the order, on the ground that the fighting was not done in their presence, and that no one present for the arrest of the persons pointed out. This was the proper thing for the officers to do, notwithstanding Pollard's indignation at their refusal to obey his commands.

But it presently came to the knowledge of officer Dressler, who happened to be